The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Suit to be Instituted Against the Credit Mobilier.

$20,000,000 EXPECTED TO BE REALIZED BY THE U. P. R. R.

Nominations by the President.

The Fight for the Baltimore Collectorship—A Murderer's Sentence to be Commuted—Weather Probabilities.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March, 19, 1873.

Credit Mobilier Suits.

Attorney General Williams will soon commence Credit Mobilier suits in Pennsylvania. It is reported that the Union Pacific Railroad managers expect to realize twenty million dollars by the proposed prosecutions. Chairman Wilson, of Credit Mobilier No. 2, remarked on Tuesday that the result of his Committee's action would be to make the Union Pacific Railroad Company one of the strongest in the country. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873.

Nominations by the President.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Samuel H. Elbert, of Colorado, Governor of Colorado, Vice McCook, resigned; G. W. Wright, Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Henry Harden, Second District of Wisconsin; R. S. Hill, Fourth District of Kentucky; Wm. R. Sapp, Thirteenth District of Ohio; O. P. Johnson, Second District of Kentucky; R. H. Whiting, Fifth District of Illinois. Cyrus J. Scofield, United States Attorney for Kansas. Registers of Land Offices—Wm. H. Fellers, Duluth, Minnesota; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota. Receivers of Public Money—E. W. Little, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Lewis Leighton, Duluth, Minnesota; James Bradin, Litchfield, Minnesota.

Weather Probabilities.

The low barometer in Indiana and Michigan will move east ward on Thursday over the Middle States; for the middle and Atlantic coasts, increasing south and east winds and threatening weather and rain; for the South Atlantic States, clouds and possibly rainy weather, with southwest winds, followed by northwest winds and falling temperature by Thursday evening; for the Ohio valley and upper lakes, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk cold northwest winds, and generally clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore and Cape May.

The Baltimore Collectorship.

Five delegations from Baltimore, soliciting the appointment of Washington Booth as Collector of that port, and four delegations representing the present Collector, Thomas, were at the White House to-day, and had interviews with the President.

The Governorship of Colorado.

Governor McCook having declined a reappointment to the Governorship of Colorado Territory, the President will send to the Senate the name of S. H. Elbert, of that Territory, as his successor, to take effect on the 17th of April—the expiration of McCook's term.

Credit Mobilier Books Wanted.

The Attorney General has written to Oakes Ames for the books of the Credit Mobilier Company for the use of the Government in prosecuting the suit against that corporation.

The Naval Cadets at the Inauguration.

Medical Inspector Landsdale, of the Naval Academy, reports that the cadets were well provided for in every respect on the occasion of their visit to Washington to take part in the inauguration ceremonies.

A Murderer's Sentence to be Commuted.

The President has decided to commute the sentence of O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Cunningham in August last, to imprisonment for life.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Sawyer as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

Changing the Rules.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Senate take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him proposing that a previous question may be demanded either by a majority vote, or in some modified form, etc.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT showed the necessity of adopting some such rule for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of public business.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the resolution would be taken up and referred to the Committee on Rules without debate and let them examine the whole subject and report at the next session.

After considerable debate the Senate, by a vote of 35 against 30, refused to take up and thus refer the resolution.

Report on Agriculture Called for.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the Commissioner of Agriculture was requested to communicate to the Senate his annual report, with accompanying papers, which were ordered to be printed.

Levees of the Mississippi.

Mr. WEST asked the Senate to take up his resolution giving the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River leave to sit during the recess and report on the condition of the levees of the Mississippi; also on the propriety of the Government contributing and maintaining the same.

The Caldwell Case.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the case of Senator Caldwell.

Mr. CONKLING said that Caldwell was legally elected, and now, two years after the election, the Senate was asked to declare he never was elected at all, and that in law and in fact no such election ever took place, and that in law the seat has been vacant all the time. He (Conkling) could not so pronounce. His oath, as he understood it, forbade him doing so. Every time the Senate transcends the law in order that a particular good might come, they glided with new light the exclamation of Rowland Hill, "O, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

The Chair decided the resolution out of order.

The Senate could not hold that Caldwell was not elected and at the same time maintain that they could expel him. They could expel no one except he be a member, and no one could be a Senator unless he was so elected. But for the purpose of expelling him, would the Senate hold him up for a while as a Senator for the purpose of knocking him down? Either Caldwell was elected or the Senate have no power to expel him.

Mr. Conkling, without concluding his remarks, gave way for the executive session, at the expiration of which the Senate adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—In the House this morning the bill to increase the Governor's salary to six thousand dollars per annum was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill for the protection of sub-contractors, laborers, boarding house keepers, and material men in their claims against railroad contractors failed to pass.

In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced so as to amend the incorporation act as to provide for the formation of companies to purchase real estate, subdivide and sell the same. After a long discussion the bill to provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of Coal Mines was postponed until Thursday next week.

The Senate spent almost the entire day in vigorous discussion of the bill to prevent lotteries and policy gambling, and pending the discussion the Senate took a recess.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 19.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Senate bill to amend the tippling laws of the State was adopted in lieu of the House bill on the same subject. It leaves the question to a vote of the people of the different districts, wards, etc., on the 1st of June, whether they will allow tippling houses in their midst. It will be signed by the Governor.

Michigan.

LANSING, March 19.—Both houses adopted a resolution expressing condemnation of the action of the majority of the late Congress in voting to the members an increase of their pay during the expiring hours of the session at a time and in a manner to prevent any remonstrance from the people against their action, applauding those who opposed the measure, only regretting that they did not refuse to take from the people's treasury the amount of extra pay so voted. Such legislation and action is not what the tax-payers and people demanded or expected, and leads to distrust and dissatisfaction, as a departure from that strict personal integrity that the people, without respect to politics, have a right to expect and demand of their representatives in the National Congress.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 19.—In the House the Committee on Corporations reported adversely the Senate New Jersey Railway bill—a Pennsylvania Railroad project. The report was adopted—32 to 26.

FOREIGN.

A Riot in England.

3,000 PERSONS ENGAGED.

Religious Excitement in Geneva.

The Treaty for the Evacuation of France by the Germans Ratified by the Assembly—The Porto Rico Slavery Question—Reception of the U. S. Minister by the Czar of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, March 19.—Gladstone and his Cabinet colleagues were in consultation four hours yesterday. There is nothing yet as to the result.

Riot at Wolverhampton.

A serious riot, between Englishmen and Irishmen, occurred at Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, yesterday. At least three thousand persons were engaged in the conflict. Fire arms and knives were freely used, and there was much bloodshed, though no cases of fatal injury are reported.

LONDON, March 19—*Evening.*—Gladstone proceeded to Windsor to-day and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming cabinet.

Gladstone and his Colleagues to Remain in Office.

LONDON, March 20—6 A. M.—Gladstone will announce in the House of Commons to-night (Thursday) that he has decided to remain in office with all his colleagues.

FRANCE.

Evacuation Treaty Ratified.

PARIS, March 19.—The Assembly this afternoon ratified, without a dissenting voice, the treaty signed on Saturday last between Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

RUSSIA.

Reception of the U. S. Minister by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—James L. Orr, Minister of the United States to Russia, was received by the Czar to-day, and presented his credentials.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Slavery Question.

MADRID, March 19.—The Porto Rico abolition bill was again considered by the Assembly yesterday, and an amendment that the abolition of slavery on the Island be gradual was rejected.

SWITZERLAND.

The Religious Excitement Increasing.

GENEVA, March 19.—The religious excitement in this city caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe is increasing. The ultramontanes are much exasperated.

FRANKLN, PA.

Verdict of the Jury in the Anderson Suicide Case.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 19.—After a full day's deliberation, the Coroner's jury in the Anderson suicide case has returned the following verdict:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Venango County, S.S.—An inquisition indented and taken at the City of Franklin, in the County of Venango aforesaid, on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, T. E. Lane, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Thomas F. Anderson, then and there lying, and, upon the oath of J. H. Osmer, A. A. Plumer, P. R. Gray, J. O. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas and J. E. Fleming, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Thomas F. Anderson came to his death, do say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from a short time before and at the time of his death on the day and year aforesaid, was of insane mind, and that the said Thomas F. Anderson, being of insane mind as aforesaid, did on the said 14th day of March, at his residence in the said city of Franklin, then and there, being in the yard near his said residence, in the presence of his family, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, he then having a pistol in his hand, of his own act, shot and discharged the contents thereof on and upon the right side of his head and then and there himself did shoot and kill; so the jurors aforsaid, upon their oaths aforsaid, say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from the cause aforesaid, in the manner and form aforsaid, came to his death, and not otherwise.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner as the jurors aforsaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Signed—T. B. Lane, Coroner; J. H. Osmer, A. A. Plumer, P. R. Gray, J. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas, and J. E. Fleming, Jurors.

COLUMBUS.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—The State Temperance Convention assembled at 2 P. M., and was called to order by Rev. D. A. Randall, who delivered an address of welcome. A permanent organization was effected by electing Rev. F. Merrick, of Delaware, Chairman, and Revs. E. L. Rexford and J. J. Jarry, of Columbus, Secretaries. A telegram was read from the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, in session at Salem, Ohio, expressing sympathy, and declaring its members would preach, pray and vote for the legal, entire and eternal prohibition of the liquor traffic. The usual committees were appointed.

At the evening session the following resolutions were adopted after a long discussion:

Resolved, That we hereby request the coming Constitutional Convention of Ohio to confine the clause of the present Constitution, providing that no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in the State, and to give the General Assembly power to legislate against such traffic and the evils resulting therefrom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in the laws of the State whereby any less legal restraints shall be placed upon the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That as a temperance people we will use our influence in all suitable ways to elect such persons to office as will use their official authority to create and sustain such laws as will most effectually suppress the sale and use of intoxicating drinks.

A plan for effecting more perfect organization of the temperance people was agreed on. Messrs. E. E. Wible, D. A. Randall, J. J. Jany, C. N. Olds, and R. Burr, all of Columbus, were chosen as a State Central Committee. This committee was instructed to prepare petitions to be circulated throughout the State, calling on the Constitutional Convention to legislate in accordance with the above resolutions. A committee was also appointed to devise and report at a future Convention some plan for a permanent State temperance organization. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—River 16 feet, falling. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—Jacksta, Pittsburgh; Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Jno. Kilgore, New Orleans. Cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, March 19.—Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Louisville, New Orleans, 10; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river, 2; Warner, St. Louis, 3; Clinton, Memphis, 4; Alaska, New Orleans, 5; Emma; Elliott, St. Louis, 4; Shannon, New Orleans, 5; E. H. Durfee, Red river; Colorado, St. Louis, 6; Eggerts, Red river. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Gen. Anderson, St. Louis, 5; Warner, Pittsburgh, 5; Clinton, St. Louis, 5; Alaska, Cincinnati, 5; Bon Accord, St. Louis, 5; Shannon, Cincinnati, 5; Durfee, St. Louis, 6; Elliott, Memphis, 7; Colorado; Vicksburg, 7. River risen 8 inches. Cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 19.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 39 to 60. River risen 20 inches. Up—H. S. Turner, 4 A. M.; Minnesota, 6; Fayette, 9, Liberty No. 3, 3 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2; Rover, Idlewild and Silver Thorn, 7. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—River falling slowly; 4 feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather mild and partially cloudy. Arrived—Ada Heilman, Evansville. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Ada Heilman, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Carroll and Bismarck, New Orleans; St. Luke, Ouachita river; Jasper, 7. New Orleans. Departed—Kyle and Tolle, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Meteor and Fearless, Ohio River. River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE March 19.—River falling slowly; 8 feet 4 inches in canal; 6 feet 4 inches in chute. Generally clear and mild. Business good. Arrived—Liberty and barges, St. Louis; Potomac, Memphis; Charles Bowen, Pomeroy; Exchange, John Gilmore, James Gilmore, Sam. Parker, Reindeer, and Veteran, Pittsburgh. Departed—Liberty, Wheeling; Exchange, Falls, St. Louis; Potomac, Cincinnati; Bowen, Pomeroy; J. H. Bigley, New Orleans, 7 P. M.

Brutal Assault.

UNDERWOOD, ONT., March 19.—Last night a family named Price, with some friends living at Port Bruce, were attacked as they were getting out of a sleigh, by five men armed with clubs, and beaten so badly that George Price, an old man, died from his injuries. Another man, Philip Warren, is not expected to survive, and three others were seriously injured.

Marine News.

PORTLAND, ME., March 19.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Increased Pay for Members Not a Popular Idea in the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PARED DOWN IN MERCILESS STYLE.

An Agreement Between the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Factions.

A SEPARATE VOTE CONCEDED TO ALLEGHENY CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 19, 1873.

The House worked hard yesterday and last night in the disposition of the private calendar. There were three sessions, morning, afternoon and night, the latter lasting until after midnight, in all nine hour ardnous labor for the day. At the afternoon session, over three hundred and fifty bills were reported from Committee. The Senate has modified the House resolution for an adjournment on the 27th day of March to adjourn on the 10th of April. If the business mapped out can be completed by this time—that is the private business—it will require hard work, and the ignoring of such bills, not esteemed of much account by most of the members when they come in conflict with their little schemes of special legislation. Governor Hartranft has done a great deal to resist the tide of evil, and if it had not been for his determined stand it would have been of far greater volume, and embraced projects of unparalleled enormity. The good results of the Governor's action are not fully indicated by the number of bills he has vetoed, for the veto of one measure for certain specified reasons, requires a compliance by all others of a like character with the conditions of Executive approval. The Governor also struck down a flood of loose bank charters pending, but these vetoes brought twenty or thirty others up to the required standard. The same with manufacturing companies, attempted to be chartered outside the general laws of the State.

Increase of Salaries and Extravagance Generally.

The Senate Finance Committee this morning reported the appropriation bill, but not as it came from the House of Representatives by any means. In the first place all increase of salaries of State officers and the clerks of departments was cut off, and their pay remains the same as now fixed by law. The increase of the salaries of members of the Legislature from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars was also rejected by the obdurate Finance Committee. There was no division on the point that it was an outrage for members to vote an increase of their own pay—putting their hands in the State's strong box, as it were, and filching money out of it, not because of any equitable claim to it, but because they have the power to do so. The general view in the Senate is that if the salaries of members should be increased, such increase should not be made operative until after the expiration of the terms of members voting the increase. The Finance Committee has also cut off from the bill all appropriations for charitable or educational institutions, in the control of which the State is not directly concerned. Under this rule the appropriations for the Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburgh and the Western University have been cut off, and also appropriations for institutions of a like character in other parts of the State. Of course the bill will go to a conference committee for final adjustment.

Separate Vote on Consolidation.

There are representatives here from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, both for and against consolidation, and their contest so far has been amiable and good natured. From Allegheny we have Mayor Callow, City Treasurer Macferran, ex-Sheriff Fleming, Alfred Slack and others, while Pittsburgh sends Harry Oliver, Fred Magee and some other gentlemen; but those named are the most conspicuous and active. Hitherto the point of difference has been whether there should be a separate vote of the two cities, or a combined vote of both cities on the acceptance or rejection of the new charter providing for consolidation. The Pittsburghers seem to have grown a little weak in the back, and are now willing and ready to cede a separate vote under certain restrictions. At the next election in October, it is proposed the people of Allegheny and all the territory on the north side proposed to be embraced within the limits of the consolidated city, shall vote for or against consolidation; if there should be a majority for, of course a union will follow, but if the majority is against, a similar election will be held every three years for the space of fifteen years. By that time, of course, the consolidation should be definitely settled one way or the other.

At a meeting of the Committee on Municipal Corporations held this afternoon, brief explanations were made by Messrs. Oliver and Slack, in regard to the proposition for a separate vote, and agreed on by the representatives of the opposing interests. It was the understanding the committee would report the charter sent on from Pittsburgh, amended in the manner indicated. The North Side territory to vote on the question, outside of Allegheny City, comprises the boroughs of Elma, Sharpsburg, and McClure township.

As the case stands, the Alleghenians have undoubtedly achieved a triumph. The separate vote was the vital point with them, and they have secured it. The friends of the original measure claim they could have carried it through the House, but Senator Graham had sufficient influence to defeat it in the Senate; hence the acceptance of conditions agreeable to the Alleghenians. I need hardly say they are equitable and proper, for the fact is apparent to all. A forced consolidation is objectionable in all its aspects.

Three More Vetoes.

The Governor returned to the House to-day without his approval a bill chartering the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania. He points out to the members that by the act of 1854 the Courts are empowered to charter cemetery associations, or amend acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature. Hence the law is in conflict with the Constitution.

The Governor also sent back to the Senate two bills, one incorporating St. Luke's Hospital, and the other the Home of the Friendless, both in the eastern part of the State. The reason for executive disapproval is that the courts have power to grant the desired charters.

The Philadelphia Election Law.

Colonel McClure's bill, providing a new election law for Philadelphia, with additional guards to prevent false registration, repeating, doctoring returns, and other eccentricities, came up in the Senate to-day, and was postponed until next week. It is understood this is done to give Senator Alexander time to conclude the preparation of a speech on the subject. The Republican Senators held a caucus on this bill, and agreed on the postponement. Its passage even by the Senate is very doubtful, although there are a good number of Republican Senators who are in favor of it, with some modifications. The time of the session is growing too short for any chance of success for a measure of this kind.

Minnequa County Corruption.

The Herdic new county bill came up in the House this morning as the special order, and throughout the day it was the subject of a good deal of excitement and contention. The preliminary votes were very close, and neither side appeared to have a reliable majority. On some votes the opponents of the bill were ahead, and on others the friends of the measure led. On one vote, accepted as a test, the opponents of the bill counted up 49, and the friends 46. The debate was confined to speeches by Mr. Dartt, of Bradford, against the bill, and by Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, in favor of it. The Herdic lobbyists were pretty busy during the day in driving in as many members as they could to the support of the bill, and the jokes were rather pointed on the advanced rates made necessary by the close votes and consequent need of reinforcements. The bill continued before the House until the hour fixed for the consideration of the Tax bill, which came up as a special order. It then went over under the ruling of the Speaker, which Sam Joseph, who had charge of the bill, seemed to take as a sore blow to Herdic's scheme.

On this little joker, of which there is but one option about the Capitol, on all the votes so far taken, of the Allegheny county delegation Messrs. McCandless, Newmyer, Young and Wainwright voted against the bill, and Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey, and Sample with the jobbers and Sam. Josephs. Comment is not needed. ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill, with amendments, and ordered it to be printed.

Final Adjournment.

Also a joint resolution for final adjournment on April 10th. Passed.

Bills Read.

By Mr. LEMON: A supplement to the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad.

By Mr. MACLAY: An act to incorporate the city of Kittanning.

By Mr. GRAHAM: An act to accede concurrent jurisdiction and to condemn property for the erection of United States public buildings in Pittsburgh.

An act to authorize the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to bind out children to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

An act to vacate an alley, near the Bingham M. E. Church, in Birmingham.

An act to provide for the better security against coal and petroleum oils.

Also to incorporate the Law and Land Advisor Publishing Company. Passed.

By Mr. ANDERSON: To incorporate the Oakdale and Wellsville Railroad.

An act to provide for the sale of real estate of habitual drunkards and lunatics.

Bills Passed

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money to extend the fire department.

An act to incorporate iron and steel companies in the Commonwealth.

A supplement to the Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh.

An act to incorporate the Montour Valley Railroad; amended by Mr. RUTAN adding the names of John Wilson, Sr., John Stevenson and Jackson Swearenger, of Beaver county, Frankport Springs and Hookstown to be points on the route.

Mr. WALLACE called up Mr. Rutan's resolution to Congress in relation to Chinese labor. Adopted.

Mr. MCKINLEY, during the discussion, remarked that the Chinese were as good as the Irish.

An act relating to sewers in Pittsburgh.

Veto by the Governor.

The Governor sent in a vete of the Somerset relief bill.

HOUSE.

Repealing Tax on Gross Receipts of Corporations.

The act to repeal the tax on gross receipts of corporations, &c., passed the House, and was sent to the Governor.

Annuity to the Discoverer of Petroleum in Pennsylvania.

A bill was favorably reported by Mr. WOLFE, of Union, granting an annuity of two thousand dollars to E. L. Drake, the discoverer of petroleum in this State. He is represented as being old, poor, and paralyzed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. SAMPLE called up and had passed the act authorizing the Presbyterian Church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground, and a supplement to the Real Estate Savings Bank.

Mr. NEWMYER had the bill for improving Station Avenue from Highland Avenue to Butler street called up and passed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT had McCandless avenue added, with the restrictions which require a majority to petition for said improvement stricken out.

The New County Bill.

The House then considered the new county bill and passed it to the third reading by a close vote.

Consolidation.

The Allegheny delegation appeared before the Committee to which the consolidation bill had been referred, and after a discussion the consolidationists were compelled to yield to an amendment giving Allegheny City a separate vote on the question.

Mr. Oliver made the argument for the bill, and Mr. Black against. Various amendments were proposed, such as compelling free bridges with the vote, or leaving it to the freeholders of Allegheny City, and several other moves, but the committee from Allegheny would not listen to anything but a square vote of the people of Allegheny City whether they should consolidate or not, without any enfranchisements.

Messrs. Guyer, Fleming, Huckenstein and Slack, the Allegheny Committee, will remain here until the bills is fixed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1873.

Political.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening, remarks were made by prominent members to the effect that Mayor Havemeyer was not to be regarded as a member of that party.

The Council of Political Reform last evening passed resolutions against the proposed new charter.

Erie Officials Suspended.

The Erie officials suspended to-day were Horatio N. Otis, Secretary; Justin D. White, Assistant Treasurer, and John Hilton, Audit Clerk.

Settled.

United States District Attorney Biles stated to-day that the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. has been finally settled on the payment of $271,000 to the Government by the firm.

ST. LOUIS.

The Locomotive Engineers' Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Grand Chief Engineer Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his interview, late last night, with General Superintendent Van Horne, stated that the Brotherhood was not engaged in the strike; it was wholly the work of the Moberly division, was in violation of the rules of the organization, and would not be sanctioned by it; that the way to deal with those engaged in the strike would be to suspend the division until the next general Convention, and then, upon investigation, their charter might be taken from them. He was emphatic in the statement that the Brotherhood could not sanction strikes. He stated that he had not the power to decide the matter, but that he would counsel the strikers that they had gone too far, and should cease their demonstrations.

FIRES.

Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, March 19.—At the fire at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, Mary Brannen died from suffocation. Hilditch, who fell from a window, died this morning, and two others are suffering from dangerous injuries. Loss about $20,000.

A Confidence Man Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Detectives Bligh and Gallagher arrested and brought here, last night, from Effingham County, Illinois, a confidence man, named Henry Rocheile, *alias* Jennings, *alias* Carl Vanname, *alias* Charles Hilderbrandt.

The prisoner had been in correspondence with the Cashier of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, pretending to be a pal of the bank robbers and to have become angry with them, and offered to expose them and secure their capture and the recovery of the stolen bonds, if he paid him $500 in advance. From papers found on his person it was evident he had been practicing the same game with the officers of the Bank at Columbus, O., which the bank had been robbed, and the Cashier murdered; also, under the name of C. D. Vanname, with the officers of the Granite State National Bank of Exeter, New Hampshire. He was brought before Judge Cofer this morning and remanded to jail till Friday to allow the detectives time to work up his case.

The Proposed Methodist University.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—The Methodists of Tennessee determined during the past year to raise one million dollars to establish a university. The Board of Trustees, when half the sum was raised, was authorized to take steps to begin the work. The subscription of Commodore Vanderbilt of half a million is regarded as making the university an established fact. The remainder of the million will be raised, so leading Methodists believe, without serious difficulty. Probably Nashville will be selected as the location. There is much rejoicing among Methodists and citizens generally over the munificence of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Banks Responsible for Deposits.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—In the case of David Scull against the Kensington Bank, for money and $30,000 in Government bonds stolen from a box deposited for safe keeping, when the bank was robbed in 1871, the jury this morning, after being out two days, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

A Thoroughly Safe Produce Commission House—New Life at an Old Stand.

The old time Produce Commission House, No. 201 Liberty street, which has been so long presided over by Messrs. Woodworth & Davidson, has undergone a transformation in this respect recently, and will hereafter be under the sole management of Mr. O. H. Woodworth, who has purchased the interest of his former partner. Under his new management the old house seems to have renewed its youth, and the enterprise and push manifested by Mr. Woodworth, will give promise that the old stand will be even more popular in the future than ever before. The gentleman thoroughly understands every detail of the trade, and "on the street" is noted for his judgment in reference to the market and his uniformly safe calculations. He watches every turn in affairs closely, and from his extensive experience is enabled to approximate the market with unusual exactitude. Mr. Woodworth, withal, has obtained a high reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and no reasonable patron has ever had or will ever have cause to complain of the manner in which business entrusted to him, is disposed of. Our farmer friends will have produce to sell would do well to refer to his market report published in to-day's paper, and then send their merchandize to him for sale. They will find his terms reasonable, his returns prompt, his facilities first class, and himself in every way reliable. Remember the number 201 Liberty street.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Christ Greenewalt, who was charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his advanced age.

Moses Myers, indicted for embezzlement, on the oath of Henry Hyman, plead *nolle contendere*.

Joseph McKee et al., charged with malicious mischief in entering the store of Messrs. Green & Dixson last winter. It will be recollected that these were the parties arrested, after a desperate struggle, in McCartney's saloon, and who, from the number of stolen goods found in their possession, were believed to have been the burglars who committed so many of the depredations last winter. Verdict of guilty on the first count, entering the building, and not guilty on the second, the intent to commit a felony.

The last case was that of the Commonwealth vs. Levi Wolf, charged with receiving stolen goods. Wolf keeps a junk shop, and is charged with buying iron from boys who stole it from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yards.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

J. Y. McLaughlin,	Theophilus Morgan,
Clemnit Lentz,	Richard Cooper, et al.
John Lane,	James O'Keefe,
James McClaren,	Samuel Boyd,
Henry Butler,	Louis Miller,
Harry Redpath,	William Kinney.
Richard S. Pomroy,	Andrew Patterson,
Hook & Disler,	Edward Hare, et al.
Timothy McIntyre,	Robert A. J. Cain,
James Divin,	Allen G. Dunn, (3).
Geo. Vallman.	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The Jury in the case of Henry Brown vs. Peter A. Reed, unplevied, etc., returned a verdict for plaintiff for $366 75; action brought to recover the price of lumber sold.

In the case of McIntyre & Friedley vs. Annie Flood, Thomas J. Flood, Mrs. E. Strain impleaded with John Flood, deceased, owners and reputed owners, and Ramsay & O'Brien, being a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, the Jury rendered for plaintiff for $87 68.

A verdict for $7,400 was rendered for plaintiff in the case of John Allebrand vs. David Clark, being an action to recover the price of a cow sold.

The case of the American Steel Company vs. William Faber was taken up. This is an action of debt to recover $5,000 unpaid subscription to the capital stock of the company. The defendant subscribed $5,000 to the capital stock of the company, and paid $3,000. The defense was that the Directors had by vote relieved him from payment of the balance. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs.

The Court, on motion of D. W. Bell, attorney for defendant, granted a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment and all proceedings should not be set aside. All in force meantime all proceedings stayed, in the case of W. McClintock & Co. vs. Charles H. Prescott.

The constables of the Second, Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth wards, Pittsburgh, borough of Braddock, Tarentum and Scott township, will be heard before the Grand Jury on their returns, on Thursday, March 20th, 1873, at ten o'clock A. M.

In the case of W. C. Taylor vs. George G. Frazier a non suit was entered by direction of the court.

Trial list for To-day.

145. Brown vs. Steller et al.
204. McGovern vs. City Bank.
4. Fawcett et al vs. Brau et al.
6. Smith et al vs. Haigh.
18. McDonough vs. same.
19. Sweeny vs. same.
20. Flaherty vs. same.
21. Griffen vs. same.
23. Walter vs. same.
28. Golden vs. same.
24. McGraw vs. same.
29. Long et al. vs. Forrest et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Hays vs. Briggs, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In Judge Hampton's branch the case of A. J. M. McCrory is the owner of the steamtug "Park Putter," was called up. This is an action to recover for damages to a raft of lumber which was taken away in mistake from plaintiff's, landing in the Allegheny, and afterwards returned in a damaged condition. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

148. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
121. Laughlin vs. Haland.
116. Hayes vs. Wilson.
117. Heard & Co. vs. Gearing, et al.
120. Middleton vs. Beardall, et al.
127. Johnson, for use vs. McKinney & Sons.
129. Blakeley vs. Wood, et al.
135. Halsey vs. Hagan.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

W. S. Service & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy against Isaac Claypore. The matter was referred to Register Woodruff.

William Bone received his final discharge.

Jacob W. Overdeer filed a petition in bankruptcy against Henry Gauscht, of Pittsburgh. Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

Ran Away.

From the subscriber near Glendale Station P. F. W. & C. R. W., Monday at dusk a medium sized sorrel mare, mane and tail black, harness nearly new with yolk single trees and part of double tree attached; started in direction of Sewickley. A suitable reward will be paid for their return or for information that will lead to their recovery. Wm. Shallenberger & Co., Livery Stable, Sewickley; Capt. John Hay, Haysville Station or W. O. McGowan Seventh avenue & Grant street, Pittsburgh.

A. C. MCGOWAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The author of "Lakeville" is the daughter of the eminent portrait painter, Healy, whose home is at Chicago, or rather was before the great fire. "Lakeville" describes life in that city with singular force and fidelity, and is, besides, an interesting story, well told in an animated style. In the latter part of the novel the scene changes to France and Italy, in both of which countries Miss Healy has long resided. "Lakeville" has already been published in England, where it was received with universal favor.

The *Saturday Review* gives to an elaborate notice, pronounces it one of the freshest and most original, and, at the same time, most interesting of American novels.

II.

Manual of Chemical Analysis,

AS APPLIED TO THE EXAMINATION OF MEDICINAL CHEMICALS. A Guide for the Determination of their Identity and Quality, and for the detection of Impurities and Adulterations. For the use of Pharmaceutists, Physicians, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, and of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students. By FREDERICK HOFFMANN, Ph. D., Pharmaceutist in New York. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $3.50.

III.

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This forms the eighth issue of the new uniform edition of Cooper's Novels, printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Volumes already published: "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Borderers," "The Pathfinder," "The Last of the Mohicans," and "The Pioneers."

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn finally on the 10th of April, a resolution to that effect having passed the Senate unanimously yesterday.

A CABLE DISPATCH says a serious riot occurred at Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, England, on Tuesday last, in which about three thousand persons were engaged.

THE very fact that the present management of the Erie railroad of New York, dreads a legislative investigation, leads us to hope that it will be given. There are many reasons for believing that Erie, under its present management, is but little better off than it was under the Fisk and Gould *regime*.

HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, and has been on the bench of his State for sixteen years. In 1869 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and during the last four years in the occupancy of the office has had no small share in the administration of the National finances.

THREE years ago an original idea was observed in one of the Pittsburgh papers. —*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The above libelous item we have seen applied to the newspapers of at least a dozen other cities; but even supposing the statement correct, Pittsburgh is still decidedly in advance of Cincinnati, for we have yet to observe the first idea originating in the papers of that village.

TO-MORROW we shall probably hear on what basis the British Premier will consent to resume his functions of head of the Cabinet. It is pretty clear that, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's strong qualifications for parliamentary leadership, he will not be able to get either Parliament or the country to swallow the Irish University bill. Unless Mr. Gladstone is determined to make cabinet crises as frequent in England as in France, he will doubtless yield gracefully to circumstances by throwing the University bill as a tub to the opposition whale.

TWO MORE members of the Forty-Second Congress have been heard from in reference to the back pay which they are entitled to under the salary bill. Hon. C. N. Potter, of New York, has returned his to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, with a letter explaining that while he voted fe. the bill, it was with the understanding that the increase should in no case apply to existing terms of service. The Hon. George F. Hoar, of the VIIIth Massachusetts Congressional District, has presented his to the Worcester Free Institute, for the benefit of pupils from his district in that school.

THE opinion delivered by Judge Agnew in Philadelphia, representing the decision of the Supreme Court relative to the constitutionality of Local Option, is not merely important just at this juncture, but to our minds, conclusive as well. It shows that the law under consideration, (and we presume that which applies to this city is based upon it) is in itself complete, the election being merely an expression of opinion on the part of the people as to the expediency of enforcing it. In this view of the case the law will stand judicial investigation, and hence the vote to-morrow is all the more important.

THE President having re-appointed all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, who has been elected United States Senator, the complete Cabinet is composed as follows:—Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish; Secretary of War, William W. Belknap; Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson; Postmaster General, John A. J. Creswell; Attorney General, George H. Williams. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell, if it has any significance at all, means that the policy of the late Secretary is to be continued.

THE financial budget, as presented by the Thiers Government in France to the National Assembly, is certainly very surprising. It shows that no loan will be needed to complete the payment of the German indemnity, as it falls due, and that the payments are to be made within a few months, thus relieving French territory of the presence of German troops. There is in this fact, not merely a wonderful instance of recuperative energy, but an intimation that prostrated France may soon again become a formidable military rival. While we do not believe the best interests of France require that she should seek to avenge her humiliations by a renewal of her war with Germany, we presume that the spirit of revenge will overcome all peaceful considerations.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, voted to increase the pay of Congressmen, on the ground that additional compensation was necessary in order that they might live decently in Washington. One of the Washington papers explains as follows what Stewart meant: "The most superb furniture in Washington is said to be that in the house of Senator Stewart, selected by Mrs. Stewart during her five years' sojourn in Europe, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars. There is a table composed of a gilt stand, supporting a slab of the finest black marble, inlaid with flowers and fruits of Florentine mosaic, and a cabinet of ebony and Florentine mosaic, which is said by connoisseurs to be equaled only by one in the Pitti Palace." This, we suppose, is what Senator Stewart calls "living decently in Washington," for which the people are to pay by increasing the compensation of members of Congress.

LABOR STRIKES AND CAPITAL COMBINATIONS.

There is no question agitating the capitalist and laboring classes so much, at this time, as the strike expected to take place by the different trades unions of New York and other eastern cities, when the Spring trade fully opens up. On this subject the Philadelphia Press says there is unrest over the civilized world among men who are working for fixed salaries. The allegation on the one side is, that capital is making all the profits—growing rich on gigantic accumulations, while labor never progresses, is stinted in its pay, and suffers whenever it aspires to higher wages. The laborer complains that he is unable to gather sufficient ahead to insure him rest in his old days, or relief should he be overtaken by sickness. There is some reason in such a complaint. He whose prudence admonishes him to look out for the future is sure to be a thinking man, and whenever a man thinks and calculates, he is not easily satisfied unless he receives what is right. Of late the productive classes of the world have wonderfully advanced in intelligence. Those who work for others see vast establishments growing up; behold great schemes bringing in rich rewards; but when a distribution is made, the mechanic, on whose genius and skill these are brought about, receives the lesser part, the fraction, while to capital is accorded the bulk of the profit. But on the other hand, if a venture of money fail, if an effort to push a certain production meet with no success, the loser is the capitalist, the gainer the journeyman mechanic, who demands and receives his pay. The capital sunk in mechanical, mercantile, and banking ventures, the losses from misconceptions of trade, are in many cases kept from the public for fear of injury to trade, while the profits are displayed with vain pomposity to prove ability for success and thereby command increased public confidence. Here is one of the secrets of the unrest among the mechanics and laboring men of the United States. They are not dissatisfied because they are actually suffering, because their wages will not support their families, but because the extravagant living of the rich and improvident excites their envy and arouses their jealousy. The same comparison is made in all branches of trade, and out of this jealousy we have springing up, all over the country, the labor unions and preparations for strikes. These strikes are not pressed, as we have already written, by an absolute suffering from want. They are not uprisings for bread—not combinations to resist wrong—but a determination to get more for work because capital can afford to pay it, because the evidence is apparent that labor is the true source of wealth, and therefore the laborer wants a larger share of his own creation, that he, too, may deck his wife and daughter in the finery of the times and adorn his home with the beautiful. Every man wants to become rich suddenly. The idea of accumulation is the controlling influence in all circles, and to have money is now the sole aim of mankind. The wages paid to officials are increased in all the departments of the Government. The extras given to public servants often sum up more than the regular stipulated pay. The fee bills for official labor make millionaires of men in office a single term. These are facts which the great mass comprehend, and therefore it is that we hear of the preparations for strikes, all of which are only a new hope in a different class of men to get rich. Salaries, like fancy stocks, have become the object of "corners;" each branch of mechanics propose to make a "corner" in their pay for the purpose of increasing it.

Can we blame these men? If a merchant so manages the market as to make a large fortune in a short time, do we not applaud his sagacity? If a dozen shrewd dealers in stock are able to control a certain security, and they realize large sums of money without adding a particle to production, do we not admire their genius and daring? What is there different in the strike of a number of mechanics? The world consoles itself by comparison. We justify ourselves by what our neighbor does, and therefore the mechanics, beholding the grab-game played in all departments of life, are imbued with the controlling idea of the age, and hurry to get rich. As long as this idea prevails the, man on a fixed salary will never be satisfied. He will always be in a condition to strike, and as his neighbor makes a dollar in easy speculations, he will yield to his cupidity and avarice to add a fraction to his wages, that an additional dollar or two at the end of the week may fall to his pay. We see no end to these rivalries. There is no fixed principle to direct them. It is all greed—money greed; and the solution of the problem of strikes is just as difficult as the solution of many another yet uncleared mystery.

MORALS IN POLITICS.

One of the peculiar notions, that seem to form a part of the unspoken thoughts of a class in our population is, that there is a complete disseverance between morality and political expediency, or in other words, that morals do not enter into the practical workings of politics. We can trace to this theory very many of the evils that have cropped out in our public life of late. It is generally held, for example, that lying, cheating, double-dealing, violence, and many other items that may be mentioned, are invasions of the moral code. In individual dealings this theory is carried out in practice; but when persons really very careful in their dealings with their fellows, come in contact with the people as a mass, or with the Government, they readily seek advantages which in other places they would scorn to take.

The late Credit Mobilier operations are in illustration of our point. It is perfectly palpable that the success of that movement depended on the fact that the general public and the Government were the parties to be cheated, and not individuals who might at any moment come forward, and confront the wrong-doers with their crimes. The vast number of overcharges made in dealings with the Government, false statements in times of heated political discussion, frauds in voting, whether by means of coffee-pot naturalization papers, or repeating,—these are but a few of the derelictions from morals which obtain in our political life.

It may be a question for the metaphysician whether public immoralities are the outgrowth of private infractions of the moral law, or *vice versa*, whether public wrongdoing leads to private immorality. It is certain that men fall into the temptation to do wrong most readily where the public, rather than a specific individual, is involved. This fact is better shown than else by the circumstance that persons who are honorable in their individual relation, will unhesitatingly engage in the violation of public law, at times, for partisan advantages. The frauds in connection with the soldiers' votes during the war, have always been understood to have been perpetrated by persons generally honorable. So with the coffee-pot naturalization papers in this State; and, so far as the principals are concerned, so with the average of political wrong doing. The preponderance of fact and evidence, in our judgment, is in support of the idea that immoralities are more readily perpetrated against the public, and notably in politics than in any other direction.

The remedy for all this cannot be mistaken. It consists, primarily, in so carefully elevating the standard of politics as to absolutely prevent the outrageous crimes which have broken out like epidemics, from time to time. That this can be done is shown by the general tone of political discussion, so prevalent now, as compared with that of twenty years ago. The loathsome abuse, and violent personalities, which but two decades since were thought to be entirely proper, have given way to the calm discussion of principles, or to criticism, which while trenchant, is fair and just. It is generally conceded that the standard of newspaper morals, in the particulars referred to, has been lifted up by two facts—the development of news giving, and the improvements in intelligence which have taken place among the people. Generalized, this simply means that the surrounding of newspapers demanded fairness, and they have been constrained to give it.

The law thus indicated can be readily applied to every department of our public life. If the people will turn out every Congressman who voted for or accepted an increase of salary, especially back pay, it will be a long time before another increase will be made. If every person in public life, who became involved in Credit Mobilier, is frowned into privacy, others will hesitate before plunging into similar riscalities.

The condition of our public life is such that it is time the better element among our citizens should look this subject in the face, and carefully embody their views as to private morals in their public action. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the moral and religious element in this country hold the balance of political power. The statistics clearly prove this. As a result, they are largely responsible for the moral character of our politics. Their *duty* is, to be alive to every political agitation, to be in attendance at primaries, to take an active part in every political contest. If they supinely fold their arms, and sigh idly over the shortcomings of politicians, the country may go to the bad; but if they wield the power they really possess, they can regenerate Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, the State, the country, in a single year.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

FROM 150 to 300 slaves are paraded for sale every day at the slave market, Zanzibar.

THERE are nearly 20,000 pauper children in attendance at the day schools in London.

A COMPOSITOR of Dubuque has successfully set his caps for a Southern heiress with $500,000 in her own right.

A DINNER PARTY was recently given by a prominent citizen of Auburn, Me., to eight guests, at a total expense of 37 cents.

A RECENT marriage ceremony at Fairhaven, Vt., was unfortunately interrupted by the appearance of the bridegroom's wife and child.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has voted down—83 to 142—a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give woman the right of suffrage.

WHAT kind of cattle do they have out at Zanesville? A man there advertises that he wants "a woman to wash, iron and milk one or two cows."

IT is remarked that if you give an inch to the average rowdy who announces himself as a "jaybird," he is apt to take an l, and become a jail-bird.

A WESTERN editor, anent the announcement of a series of symphony performances, remarks that with the number of cats in that neighborhood they've had about enough Thomas concerts already.

THE San Diego, Cal., foundry, the first established there, recently began work. The melting capacity of the furnace is 8,000 pounds, and the fuel used is Pennsylvania coal, costing there $25, gold, per ton.

WITH the agitated flutterings of her red shawl and the graceful undulations of her petticoats, a New Jersey girl kept an express train from stumbling over a big rock which had fallen on the track, the other night.

FIVE tons of worn out bank note plates were melted down at the Navy Yard in Washington, on Saturday. They were destroyed under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DERBY, Vermont, has a happy family, consisting of an Injun, a squaw, five or six pappooses, two dogs, five purps, a cat, a hen, and three doves, all residing in a hut eight by ten feet, made of poles, brushes, and a few boards.

A PROMINENT man near Springfield, Mass., has a fair young daughter studying medicine at the West. She wrote home for $20 the other day, and in another letter explained to a friend that she wanted the money to buy a dead man to cut up.

CHARLESTON, S. C., with a population of 50,000, has imported, during the the past season, thirty-one cargoes of fruit from the West Indies, consisting of 2,136,605 oranges, (besides over 500,000 from Florida,) 16,683 bunches bananas, and 507,191 cocoanuts.

THE monks and nuns in Italy who are forced to leave their cloisters, are not left by the Government without a pittance for a living. The pensions range from $30 to $120 a year, about equal to the professed cost of their existence in the cloister.

THE total of recruits conscripted in Russia in 1872 was 124,226. Of these 112,237 were peasants, 8,724 citizens of the second order and artisans, 2,622 Cossacks, 478 citizens of the first order, 22 Moldavian emigrants, and only four members of the privileged classes.

AN Illinois physician has won a suit brought to recover $150 for prospecting for arsenic in the stomach of a man who died almost as soon as he had married, and made a will bequeathing his property to his wife. The deceased weighed nearly 300 pounds, and evidently was a man of unbounded stomach.

THE Island of Barbades is more thickly settled than China, with her 300,000,000. With a superficial area of only about 166 square miles, without any large towns, without manufactures of any description, a purely agricultural colony, she actually supports a population of 180,000 souls, or over 1,084 to the square mile.

JOHN G. WARREN, of Brooklyn, who was agent for a mercantile house at Bayonne, France, was shockingly murdered there, Feb. 14, by a Spaniard whom he had discharged from his employ on account of stealing. The murderer stabbed Warren to the heart in broad daylight while pronouncing with his daughter, and he died in her arms on the road. The murderer was arrested. Mr. Warren has relatives in Portland, Me.

PERSONAL.

THE death of Bishop McIlvaine leaves a vacancy in the Peabody Southern Educational Board.

DR. DIXON authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a University in Tennessee.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, the English radical, is only thirty years of age, has an elegant house at the West End, gives the best dinners to the clever of both sexes, and is the proprietor of the Athenaeum.

THE Ex-Empress is described as being slim and stately, as well as tall. Her complexion, as far as is apparent to the public, has escaped sallowness, if it has not that alabaster whiteness it possessed in earlier days. Her eye continues clear and piercing.

CARLO PATTI, a prominent musician and brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died in Cincinnati on Monday of consumption. He was well known in New York and New Orleans as a finished violinist, having been for some time first violin in the orchestra of the opera in both cities.

JOSEPH POWELL, who died at Greenville, Tenn., Feb. 7, was a Union member of the South Carolina Legislature in the nullification times; a Union man, of Burnside's army, in the war; member of the Tennessee Senate in 1866; and, later, Consular Agent at the Falkland Islands, whence he returned six months ago.

CARLOTTA PATTI was not born in Italy. The oldest Patti girl, Amelia, who married Strakosch, was born there, while Carlotta and Adelina were born in New Orleans. Their parents were poor, the father being a fruit peddler, speculated of organ-grinding antecedents. Carlotta's lameness is owing to a hip disease in early life, which left one leg several inches shorter than the other.

VICTOR EMANUEL addressed a letter to his son, King Amadeus, respecting the abdication of the crown of Spain. He thought it better to secure the lasting and grateful affection of the Spaniards by a voluntary act, and to turn into private life, than to remain exposed to the vicissitudes of party agitation and the risk of violating the sanctity of oaths. Amadeo was assured that a warm reception awaited him on his return to Italy, and that his choice of Turin, as a place of residence, met with the King's approval.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Instructions Concerning Standing Committees—Printing of Reports—The Report on Legislation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1873.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. MacVeagh, that the standing committees be instructed to make their reports in time to have them printed before the adjournment on the 28th inst., except the Committees on Schedule and Revision and Adjustment.

Printing Reports.

By Mr. Wetherill, that the Committee on Printing be directed to have printed a sufficient number of the reports of Committees, that each member and officer of the Convention may be furnished with three copies.

Report on Legislation.

The Convention then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislation report, the 28th section being under consideration. The debate of yesterday was reviewed and participated in by Messrs. Lear, Palmer, White, McVeagh and Temple.

The amendments were all voted down, when the vote was taken upon the section, which was not agreed to.

SECTION 29. No act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property; and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted.

Mr. Biddle (Phila.) offered an amendment, as follows, to be read at the end of the section:

No act of Assembly shall prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to person or property, or for other causes different from that fixed by the general laws prescribing the time for the limitation of actions; and existing laws so prescribing are annulled and avoided.

Judge Woodward was opposed to the section and amendment, and did not believe in restricting the Legislature in its power to limit the amount of damages or the time in which suits may be entered to recover damages for injuries from railroads or other corporations.

Messrs. Cuyler, Newlin, White, Biddle, Gowen and Dullinger argued the subject at length, but the hour for adjournment arrived before a vote was taken.

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CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jame Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McAnlley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Slimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullmansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

OUR RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pan Handle Railways—Annual Election of Directors—Reports of the Meetings.

Yesterday at noon the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company held their annual meeting at their office, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

The meeting was organized by calling Jacob Heaford, Esq., of Economy, to the chair, and appointing F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen. Cass, President, then submitted a verbal report. He said a written report would be prepared and printed and sent to the stockholders. He had not had time to prepare it to submit at the present meeting, for the reason that he had not obtained all the facts from the Lessees that were necessary. There was no important business to transact except the election of Directors to fill vacancies in the Board caused by expirations of terms.

While the President proceeded to state that among the most important matters transpiring during the year was the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in what was known as the *quo warranto* case, which was brought for the purpose of compelling the company to show by what authority they exercised the rights of a corporation in that State. The decision was adverse to the interests of the company in some particulars and decidedly favorable in others. It was adverse because it decided that the company was not a corporation of Ohio, but a foreign company. The favorable part of the decision was that the Court held that it could enjoy all the rights accorded to other corporations in the State, subject to provisions of the law.

Passing from this point the President stated that under the authority given by a resolution that "Betterment Bonds" to the aggregate of $2,000,000 had been issued to the lessees to reimburse them for repairs and for bettering the condition of the road. The lessees asked for authority to spend $2,000,000 additional for adding to the rolling stock of all kinds, enlarging the shops, purchasing new tools, and making extensive repairs, etc.

It was not expected that all the improvements and additions would be made during the present year, but they would be by the close of the ensuing year. The lessees report that the aggregate net earnings for the year of the road, exclusive of the two branches reached $9,839,000, and the total, including the two branches were $10,336,000, or five times as much the General stated, as he ever expected they would reach when he assumed charge of the consolidated roads in 1866. The rents and interest have been paid profitably by the lessees.

The President stated that another very important question had been raised since the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, previously referred to, had been rendered. It was whether under that decision the Ohio stockholders would be compelled to list their stock in that State for taxation. If they were, it would force the stockholders to relinquish their stock, which would be alike prejudicial to their interests and a loss to the State. Legal gentlemen had been consulted, and the opinion expressed by them was that the affirmative view of the question was untenable. The State would tax the property of the Company as heretofore, and the stockholders were compelled to pay taxes on their stock they would be paying twice on the same property. He thought, therefore, that the Ohio stockholders would not be required to list their stock in that State.

Better progress had been made in bringing the legal business of the company, pending at the time of the lease, to a termination. Two or three suits had been closed, but many new ones, some more important than others concluded, had been terminated.

There had been paid during the year, of old debts, a little less than $150,000, the main item of which sum was the amount due to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road on a contract for a division of receipts.

The President then referred to the effect of the past winter on railroads and machinery, and remarked that the past four months were the most severe ever experienced since railroads were first operated in this country. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway had met the fate of other roads, the track having been injured and the machinery impaired. The lessees promise that as soon as the weather will permit the track will be put in first-class condition and the machinery restored. Reference was then made to the extraordinarily large amount of business which had been and is being thrown upon railroads the necessity of providing additional facilities in the way of tracks, sidings and equipment in order to accommodate the business offered. The lessees of the road recognizing this necessity had asked authority to construct a double track along the entire length of the road. The request had not yet been acted upon by the Board, but would be at an early day. The President concluded by stating that the points referred to embrace all that would be alluded to in the written report, although they would be given more in detail.

After the report had been submitted, a resolution was adopted that the election of directors be proceeded with. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen, who will serve for the ensuing four years: Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago; Jesse L. Williams, Fort Wayne; Louis H. Myer, New York.

General Geo. W. Cass was continued as President, and F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Pan Handle, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway was held at the Company's office on North street, Steubenville, Tuesday.

The first business to be transacted after receiving the annual report of the Board of Directors was to vote on the ratification of the lease of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, as authorized by the Stockholders at their meeting held December 30th, 1871. The vote showed 135,841 shares of stock cast in favor of the ratification and one against, so the lease was declared ratified.

The next thing in order was the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, when the following persons were unanimously chosen: Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, H. H. Houston, Thomas L. Jewett, Wm. Thaw, J. N. McCullough, Wm. Phillips, Robert Shortridge, Jr., D. H. Gray, Geo. W. Adams, Rollin C. Hurd and Alfred Gaither.

The members of the Board present were immediately qualified, and, the vote by ballot being dispensed with, organized by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas A. Scott; Vice President, Wm. Thaw; Secretary, W. H. Barnes; Assistant Secretary, John G. Morris.

After filling some vacancies in the Standing Committees the Board adjourned *sine die.*

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on women, with which to gladden the heart and eye of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful if you will possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all the soul is in the skin. With a soft, white, like complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble. To a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Avoid pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications; for, remember, the trouble is in the blood. Prevent them by using the Compound Extract of Buchu Juices, and be among the number of those who are not sorry they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

3857 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

RARE CHANCE
TO SECURE A
COUNTRY HOME,

About 15 miles from Allegheny city, and 1 mile from Fair Oaks station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The property consists of 150 Acres of good Farming Land—75 cleared, and balance in timber—on which is a good house of 10 rooms, Barn 30x40 Spring-house, Wash-house and other Outbuildings; 1,500 Fruit Trees—Apples, Pears, Peaches Plums, Quinces, &c. The above is on a good country road, is well watered, &c. Will be sold cheap as a whole, or divided in three parts to suit purchasers, or will be exchanged for improved city property. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars inquire of R. D. MOORE, No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, or of W. HASTINGS, Penn avenue, East Liberty.
mh18-37-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
COMMENCING
Saturday, March 6.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before the 1st May, we offer our entire stock in lots suit purchasers at such an

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION!

As must insure a ready sale.

To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

Twenty Per Cent.
OFF THE COST

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit.

The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and Cotton
HOSIERY,
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties,
Corsets, Skirts, &c..

All of which we offer at

Immense Bargains for Cash

To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to

Merchants and Dealers
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
—
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN

Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.

THESE GOODS

Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty

Cannot be Excelled

—
LADIES

In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CORNER OF
Fourth Ave. and Market St.

REMOVAL.

Having Moved to our Large and Elegant New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,

We are now offering the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL
Insurance Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE, -	$85,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000.000
ORIENT, (FIRE) " -	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y., -	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y., -	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA., -	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE, - -	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS

The Spencerian Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale, owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ *For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.
mh15-28-TTHS

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Vina de Vidas," "Upmann," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle." In Conchs, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
mh13 Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Flain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Set Sertias, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Steel High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Head Pins.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Blond Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawn Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Spanish, Silk, Tigalin and Chenille Spot Net.
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of

Black Dress Silks,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' Cloth Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Pelerines. Also Misses' Sacques and Dolmans. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our

RETAIL STORES
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS
BOTTOM PRICES.
239 AND 241 LIBERTY ST.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of

Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
FOR SATURDAY,
1873 March 15, 1873

At 6 1-4c.,
Fast Colored Prints

At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslin, short lengths.
At 12½, Yard-wide Chintzes, new and good styles.

At 12½c, an Extra Bargain in

WASH POPLINS.

At 12½c, an extra Shirting Muslin.
At 14c, a Soft Finish Muslin, a good bargain.
At 10c, 4-4 Very Heavy Sheeting.
At 12½c, Large Size Damask Towels, dice patterns.

AT 87½ CENTS,
6-4 Table Linens—all Linen.

New Polka Spot Prints.
New Rose Calicoes, rich patterns.
New Chintzes, Percales, &c., &c.
Furniture Check, Shirting check.
Ticking, Ginghams, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Are offering some special bargains in

NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 15c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 20c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 25c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 37½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 50c, NEW SPRING GOODS.

In every department we are offering some

Special Bargains.

At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 16c.

At 10c, the best value in

BLEACHED MUSLINS

In the Market.

At 25 cents.

New Wide Plaids,

For Children's Dresses.

At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,
Extra good bargains.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.

We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 29 cts.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
d&S

LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY,
1873 March 15, 1873

NEW STYLES
Brussels Carpets!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.

New Body Brussels Carpets, rich patterns.
2 and 3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, in newest patterns.
A New and Complete Stock of Stair, Hemp, Rag and Cottage Carpets.
New Brussels Rugs.
New Cocoa Mats at very low prices.
Matting, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

New Rustic Blinds.

New Gilt Blinds, Window Fixtures.
Window Hollands, &c., &c.
New Lace Curtains, new patterns, just imported.
Vestibule Lace, Cur ain Damasks, &c., &c.

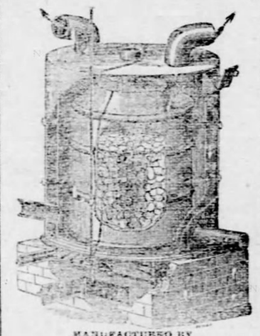
5-4 PILLOW CASE MUSLINS

10 4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.
Honey Comb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



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Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Business executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest paid on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VARKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 88½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON
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JAS. SCOONOVER, A. M. BROWN,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Trades by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. ocl3

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER Bought and Sold on Commission.

Also for sale a choice lot of CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying 6c to 12 per cent. interest.

Investors are requested to call for full information. mh19

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that last week $10,000 in Government bonds of the 1847-60 series, numbers 7,691 and 7,707 were stolen from a banking house in New York. The negotiation of the securities has been stopped. We caution all our readers against the purchase of Government securities from strangers, as there are many stolen bonds in circulation, which are worthless to the purchaser.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth give notice, through the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, to holders of the first series of six per cent. State loan to the amount of $5,000 and under, that they will cease to bear interest on the 31st day of July next, when said loan and accrued interest will be redeemed on presentation at the said bank in this city.

Money to-day was easy among most of the banks, though some have their balances well invested. First class business paper, of well-known names, is more in demand than it has been for some time past, and there seems to be plenty of money for first class paper. Banks are accommodating their customers at 8 to 9 per cent., while good outside paper is taken at 10@12 per cent. We are glad to note this returning ease in the market, because it indicates a more healthy tone in financial circles, and shows a so that confidence, sadly shaken by late events, is again returning. As this ease continues and increases we may hope to see every branch of business being revived and a new impetus be given to all our manufacturing and commercial interests.

It is a pity that the Legislature has not at this session given relief to our people by repealing our present unjust usury law. This reform is now thrown back for another year, and for so much longer must all our moneyed interests suffer. There is neither reason nor justice in limiting by law the price of money—no more reason in it than there would be in fixing by law the price of wheat or flour. We are glad to see the press throughout the State keeping up the agitation, and we trust that by next year our legislators will see the utter folly of our present usury law.

There was not much movement to-day in Government bonds, and prices did not vary widely. The latest quotations of Government bonds reported by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, are as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5ses—1881	116⅛	116⅜
" —coupons.		116⅜
6-20—1862	115¾	115¾
6-20—1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865	116⅛	116⅜
" 1865 new.	116⅛	116⅜
" 1868	116⅛	116⅜
" 1868—coupons.	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s.	110	110⅛
10-40s—coupons.		110⅛
Currency 6's.	113⅝	113⅝
New 5 per cents		112

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	100½	101
Erie	64⅝	64¾
R. H. & S.		7¾
C. C. & I. C.	40⅜	40½
Canton		100
St. Paul	57⅜	57
Do. preferred	76⅜	
Michigan Southern	93½	93¾
Do. Central	100½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88
Rock Island	114⅞	114¾
Do. preferred	87½	
Pacific Mail	55⅜	55
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	86⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅝	45½
Union Pacific	34⅜	
Toledo & Wabash	73⅜	73¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Adams Express	94⅜	
American Express	60½	
U. S. Express	74	
Hariem	138½	137½

In local stocks there was not much doing to-day, only a few stocks changing hands at slight concessions from former figures. Persons holding or intending to purchase any of our local stocks are requested to examine our Saturday quotations in this column as giving the fullest and most reliable information concerning all our stocks.

In the New York stock market to-day prices have tended towards lower figures, though the decline was but slight. The forgery of Wabash, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne stock discovered on Monday has not had much effect on the market, the amount involved being less than $5,000. The most hopeful stock on the list seems to be St. Paul, which bids fair to make a rapid advance, especially if they gain the valuable land grant for which they are contending. Erie is weak under the threatened investigation.

Gold to-day is strong, closing at an advance of one quarter over opening figures. The anticipated heavy imports this week is one of the assigned reasons for the steadiness in the price of gold.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill to fund the past due interest on the State bonded debt and interest accruing up to and including January, 1874.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1873.

Money was stringent at 1-32 to 1-16 and inter-st, closing at the latter rate. Sterling quiet and steady; 109@109⅝. Gold strong at 115⅝@115¾, closing at 115⅝@115¾. Loans 6@7 per cent, gold for carrying. Clearances $79,000,000. Exports $274,000 in silver bars. Treasury opens to-day with $14,000,000 in gold coin. State bonds were very dull. Stocks were irregular, opening dull and heavy. New York Central, Pacific Mail, Western Union and St. Paul and Lake Shore were being carried down, while Hartford & Erie declined 1¾ per cent; Erie ¼ per cent., and the rest of the market was dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. do. 1865, 116@116⅛; do. 1867, 116@116⅛; new 5s, 112@112⅛; currency 6's, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 85; do. new, 85; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 32; do new, 31.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86⅝; Quicksilver, 43½; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 80; American Merchants' Union, 60; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 7¾; Pacific Mail, 55⅞; New York Central, 101; Erie, 64¾; do. preferred, 74; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 100½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 116; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Chicago, 88¼; North western, 81; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 114¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45½; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 76; Terre Haute, 9; do. preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 114; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 93; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 114½; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Union Pacific, 34½; Sales, 1,000 shares; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 34½; Sales, 1,000 shares; Western Union Telegraph, 86⅝; Sales, 1,000 shares; Hartford & Erie 7¾; Bankers' bills, 108.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

APPLES—Sales at $1.50@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3.25 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cents per gallon.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, but with continued liberal receipts the market is growing easier; prime to choice, 30@33; extra, 35. Common stock is dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 16½@18 by the car load, and 20@25 additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $2other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.50@2.60.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 17@17½; Prime Ohio, 16@16½.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Apples, 4 to 5 cents; Peaches, 6½@7½ for halves; 5@6 for mixed; 18 for peeled. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and with a steady demand prices are firmer but unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at 24@25.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $7.50@8 for fair to good Minnesota; $8.25 for choice Minnesota; and $8.50@9.00 for good to choice red winter wheat; there has been a decline in this market of fully 50 cents per barrel within the last few days. Rye Flour, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important. Wheat is still quotable at $1.50@1.60 for prime red, and $1.85@2.00 for white; millers complain that while flour has declined from 50 to 75c per bbl, they have not as yet been able to obtain it any cheaper. Oats continue quiet but prices are without quotable change, 43@44c for good mixed to prime white. Barley unchanged. Corn—Mixed prices remain as last quoted 48@49c on track, and 50@51c from in elevator. Ear Corn in consequence of a temporary scarcity is higher with sales reported at 52@53c. Rye is still quotable at 85@90c, but little offering, and not much inquiry for it. Barley is exceedingly dull and may be quoted nominally at 85@90c for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair and improving slowly, though it is not as good as it should be, and usually is at this particular time. Sugars are especially refined goods, are reported firmer, and the feeling is gaining ground that the lowest notch has been reached. Raw coffees continue dull and weak; we understand a cargo of 2,300 bags good Rio was sold at New York at 18½c gold, which establishes a decline of 1@1¼c since about the first of the current month.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18c. LAYA, Choice, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18c. Java, Rio 28 in lb packages, 27½ loose. Roasted Java, package, 31; loose, 30.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¼; Rangoon, 7½@8.

SUGARS—Refined Cut Loaf, 13¼; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾. Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¼; Ex. C, 11¼; C, 11; C-ii; H & E C, Ex C 10½@10¾. Monongahela, 10½@10¾; Dark yellow, 10@10½. N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾. Prime, 10¼. Good, 9¾.—Stock small. P. R., 10@10¾—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

HAY—The receipts of baled have been comparatively light for some days past, and with an increased demand, the market is firmer though prices are unchanged, 25@30 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—Continues very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; Bran, 85@90 cents. Seconds, $1.21.10; Middlings, $1.30@1.35.

MARBLE DUST—Is quoted at 75c per gallon jugs. Choice new Maple Sugar, 2lb. good, 18.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Receipts are light, selling at $2.50 per barrel and $1 per bush. Onion sets, $6@8 per bushel, as to quality.

OIL—Lard Oil is firmer and higher in sympathy with the raw material; No. 1 extra quoted at 72@75c.

POTATOES—In light supply and firmer but prices are not quotably higher, ranging from 80@85 cents per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c, canvassed do., 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9c; plain, 8½c; canvassed, 9c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 13c; canvassed, 13½c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 9¾c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Prime, $15.50; Lard in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 10c; pails, 10¼.

POULTRY—Receipts are light, selling at 15@16c cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 20@22.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Sales in a jobbing way, at $3.75@3.80 for Timothy, and $5.75@5.85 for Clover, Flax Seed, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

CATTLE.

The sales up until noon to-day footed up 365 head against 624 head same time last week. With continued light receipts the market is steady, and while trade is all that can be expected under existing circumstances and surroundings, it is not active, and operators generally, pronounce it unsatisfactory; shippers, generally, were for those who buy here for shipment to Philadelphia and New York, have not been doing much good of late, hence, while they are still buying because it is their business, and because they have a certain number they must keep up, and while it is nothing more than right and proper that they should be obliged to take their bad part with the good, certainly do not take hold with the same vim that they do when they are able to make a profit. The fact that the arrivals continue light and the offerings, in consequence, small, enables sellers to hold up prices, so from all that we can learn from those arriving all they are worth, taking the eastern markets as a basis. The average quality continues common; the great proportion being altogether of common to medium; hence, prime shipping stock is scarce, and as it is most sought after sells more readily and at relatively higher prices than the lower grades. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold up until noon to-day above 6c cents gr., prime to extra steers, weighing say, 1,000 to 1,200 fat and smooth, would have sold readily at 6¼ to 7 cents, perhaps an eighth more. Sales of 59 coarse, 1,420 Illinois steers, at 6¼; 59 from same, weighing 1,590 pounds at 6.30; 18 steers averaging 1,400 at 6¼; 19 steers averaging 1,400 at 5½; 32 averaging 1,030 at 5.40, and 51 averaging 1,270 at 6¼; 19 oxen averaging 1,470 lbs. at 5½.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been light, and the indications are that they will continue so during the balance of the week; the supply, however, will be found up to the demand, and the market may be termed quiet at about last week's prices—it is devoid of animation, and the general indications point to a continued dull week. Although some of our most observant operators are disposed to think that the lowest notch has been reached for the present at least. It is worth of notice that the great proportion of the arrivals here for several weeks has been from the west—the receipts from Ohio and Penna. have been unusually light, and it may be attributed to the fact that both dealers and producers are uniting to sell at the prices. We were reliably informed that there have been several bunches of good sheep sold here this week at about 6¾ that cost 7 at home, entailing a heavy loss on the owner—in addition to half a cent below cost, he loses freight, expenses and shrinkage, amounting to probably one hundred dollars and upward of a loss per car.

There were three lots of clipped sheep here this week the first of the season—2 cars of good 87 lb from Ohio at 4.10, and 1 car fine wool from Washington Co Pa, at 4—every low figures but it was all they would bring, buyers being afraid to ship them east for fear of the weather turning cold. We sold to-day: 1 car lambs mixed wool 70 lbs, at 6; 1 do 70 lbs coarse wool 81 lbs, at 5.15; 1 do Ohio, fine wool 102, 6.70; 1 do 99 lbs, 6.40; 1 do coarse wool 104 lbs, at 5.90; 1 do fine wool 100 lbs, at 6¼; 2 do, medium wool, 95 lbs, at 6; 1 do medium 79 lbs, 5½; 2 cars fair medium, 85 lbs, 5¼.

HOGS.

The market was weaker, especially for Philadelphia hogs caused by increased receipts and a diminished demand, and prices, as compared with the close of last week, have dropped from 25@50 cents per 100 lbs. We reported sales at 5.65@5.80, as to quality. Yorkers have undergone little or no change for some days, ranging from 5.20@5.40. The eastern demand for both grades is not as brisk as it was at this time last week.

Foreign Iron Markets.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 27.—Iron was considerably firmer at to-day's market than it was last week. Pigs were advanced from 2s 6d@2s 6d, and cold blast pigs were quoted as high as 62s. Almost no hot blast pigs of best quality had advanced to 57. 12s 6d. Cinder pig was up 7s 6d. This further rise is almost entirely due to the prices and scarcity of coal. The increase in the colliers' wages, has not as yet been extended to the finished product of coal, and as a rule the men are not working more than half the time. Their wages are now about 2s per day. There are no stocks of coal either at the collieries or at the iron works, and never were there so many trucks and boats waiting to be loaded. The advance in the price of iron has checked new orders, which have not been numerous during the week. All kinds of finished iron are stiffer in price. Sheets are in very strong demand, and some of the best houses will not book orders for less than 20 tons. Hoops are also much in request. Nail rods are firm. Gas strip is scarce. Leather is good request; 12c. Wool worth 9d. Cotton rope is dull and may be quoted nominally at 55@60c for spring, and 65@70 for fall.

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HOMINY—$4.50@4.75 per barrel.

BUTTER

DAILY GAZETTE.

LOCAL OPTION.

Alleged Reasons Against Local Option Answered.

To the Electors of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Cities.

During the discussion of this question of prohibiting the licensed sale of alcoholic liquor, many alleged reasons have been offered, by interested liquor traffickers, in support of continuing the licensing system, and against "Local Option," and in the decision under it prohibiting the common sale of intoxicating drinks. Every one of their allegations have been again and again refuted; but, like defenders of evil, they keep asserting the same fallacies day after day, hoping thereby to "deceive many." We shall proceed here to answer a few of the prominent objections fallaciously raised to Local Option.

Individual Liberty.

First.—It is said, the prohibition of license will be interfering with men's individual liberties. How can this be so? No man has any liberty, at present, to sell intoxicating drinks in the State of Pennsylvania. A few have obtained leave to sell drinks, "for one year only," subject, at the termination of the year, not to get that leave renewed. The right to reason, can, therefore, deprive no individual of any liberty.

It is Saying What a Man shall Eat and Drink

Second.—Some object that Local Option is a sumptuary law, which goes to say what a man shall eat and drink. This is wholly incorrect. It does not partake in any sense of the nature of a sumptuary law. It does not propose to enter any man's home and regulate what he shall expend on food and clothing, which all sumptuary laws did. It does not propose to interfere in any form with what any man shall eat or drink. It only proposes to interfere with what certain men shall not sell. This laws do already in many instances. The law says no man shall sell diseased fowl, fish, beef, mution, pork, bacon, &c. The law does not say no man shall eat these. It only interferes with the selling of them. The laws against obscene pictures and books; against gambling, &c., are all of this class. They do not say that no man shall gamble; they do not say that no man, if even so depraved, shall not have obscene pictures and books; but what the laws do say is—No man shall open a gambling house to tempt others to their ruin and his gain; no man shall sell for his profit and the demoralization of society obscene books and pictures. On the very same ground it becomes equally just and reasonable and equitable for the law to say—No man shall be at liberty to sell intoxicating drinks amongst the people to produce poverty, crime and domestic wretchedness." This is not interfering with what any man shall eat or drink.

The Rights of Majorities and Minorities.

Third.—It is alleged that "The majority has no right even, to say to the minority where they shall not be able to buy their drinks." The majority has, however, always said that, in one form or another, in Pennsylvania. The license system has always said where drink should and should not be sold. But beyond all this, the majority have a perfect right, as taxpayers, to deal with everything that increases their burthen of taxation. The Licensed Liquor Traffic does this. The majority have, therefore, an inalienable right to say to the minority, we shall no longer tolerate amongst us, for even your indulgence, a business which overpowers us with its evil fruits of intemperance, poverty, pauperism, crime, lunacy, sudden deaths, and the heavy taxes necessitated by these. If the minority could continue and perpetuate these evils, then it is they, and not the majority, who would be ruling the state and levying taxes on the citizens, thereby committing the grossest tyranny and oppression.

Destroying Property.

Fourth.—It is said that to vote "against license" will destroy a vast amount of property invested in breweries, distilleries, &c. Wherever the common good is concerned in any civilized community, the injury to individuals is never taken into account. When famine threatened Ireland in 1812 and 1813, an act of Parliament was passed and stopped all the distilleries for the two years, so as to save the grain for bread. The country was saved from a famine, but the distilleries were injured. In 1821 and 1822 the same course was again repeated, and with the same excellent results. If the same had been done, at Father Mathew's request, in 1840 to 1845, no one would have heard of the first famine of these years. Where the immense good to be accomplished for humanity and the interests of society far outweigh any injury that property may sustain, the latter must not be considered. The cry of the liquor traffickers about their property, is just the old cry of the slave owner of America; of the landlords of Great Britain and Ireland, when it was proposed to do justice to their downtrodden slaves and serfs. "Our property is endangered by your agitation for emancipation!!!" "Our property will be ruined by your agitation about tenant right for the working farmers!!!" And now the landlords of Ireland, in all of the still to raise the same cry and from the self same motive—pure selfishness. But no one is going to destroy any property in this matter. The distilleries and breweries can readily be turned into cotton factories, or other useful and beneficial purposes. The wages now paid to a few "hands" in these distilleries and breweries will be quadrupled in amount when the concerns are appropriated to these other purposes. The licensed liquor saloons depreciate the value of the property in any street, or ward, in which they prevail. As soon as there are no licensed houses, all the property in such streets and wards will rapidly increase in value; Local Option will, therefore, greatly increase the value of property, instead of injuring any of it.

It will Deprive the Revenue of a Large Amount Annually.

Fifth.—The *Liquor Men's Advocate* attempts to raise a cry that prohibition of the sale of intoxicants will be robbing the National Revenue. How it makes this appear we never could see. If the people of the United States spend, as last year over $800,000,000 in intoxicating drinks. The revenue derived a paltry $26,000,000 from the transaction. If the $800,000,000 had been spent in purchasing woolen goods, cotton goods, silks, boots, hats, bonnets, &c., as it would have been if these licensed houses did not exist, then the National Revenue would have derived $100,000,000, of duty out of the $800,000,000 expended on useful articles. While the revenue only got $26,000,000 off the drink traffic, out of an expenditure of $800,000,000. The Emperor of China well said, in reference to a proposal to tax opium entering China, "I shall never receive a revenue from the ruin of my people." And even, this moral consideration alone ought to settle the question of liquor duties in America. But the truth is, as already proved, that the traffic is the cause of enormous loss to the National Revenue.

The Distilleries are a Good Market for Grain.

Sixth.—It is sometimes urged that the breweries and distilleries present a good market for grain. There is no market for anything beyond the purchasing power of the people's means. The make of the people spend all they earn. If two dollars be spent on beef, mutton, fowl, flour, potatoes, butter, eggs, milk, &c., the farmer gets about four dollars out of the amount and the retailer or broker about one dollar. The breweries and distilleries are therefore the very worst possible market for the farmers. They only destroy the farmer's best customers, the working men's families, who ought to and would be the largest consumers of the products of the workers of the soil, ingness did not find their way to the brewers and distillers' bank accounts, instead of to procuring home comforts for their wives and children.

The Law Does not Thus Interfere With any Other Business.

Seventh.—It has been repeatedly objected that the law does not interfere with any other business. If that were even so—which it is not—the law has the right to interfere with the liquor traffic, because it is a bad business; engaged as the Twelve Apostles of the traffic admit themselves in "bad work." But the law does prohibit a hundred and one things in this and every civilized State. Every citizen of the United States is prohibited from setting up a gambling den to tempt his neighbors to waste their money. Every citizen is prohibited from selling diseased food, lest he might injure the health of the people. The laws do interfere with other traffics. This cursed liquor traffic is worse than all of them put together, consequently the right to interfere with it is perfectly just and equitable.

Don't Prohibit the Entire Business, but put it into Respectable Hands.

Eight.—The cry to commute the sentence of prohibition to that of confining the traffic to "respectable hands," is very foolish. It would be a pity to spoil respectable men by putting them in the trade. The evil tendency of it is to harden the hearts of best of men, and to "sear their consciences as with a hot iron." A few years managing a bar-room renders any man perfectly callous to the untold miseries which the traffic produces. Besides, no man's "respectability" has ought to do with counteracting the influence of alcohol of the human system. A respectable man behind the bar does not dispense an ounce of this "respectability" as an antidote with each glass of whisky, rum, brandy, or gin. Intoxicating drinks sold by a saint just make drunk as fast as if sold by the vilest sinner.

The Prohibitory Laws are all Failures.

Ninth.—It is objected that prohibitory laws always proven failures, and that more drink is sold clandestinely where they exist and more drunkenness produced than under license laws. If this were so, is it not exceedingly strange how it is Temperance men want to promote drinking and drunkenness, according to this "story?" The truth is, that all experience has found the reverse of this assertion. There is little or no intemperance in Maine not even in its cities. The same is true of Massachusetts, except Boston and another city, in which there has never been any trial of the law. Chief Justice Read has put the case of Boston unfairly and incorrectly. The prohibitory law was never attempted to be tried in Boston. And, that law is not a Local Option law. The difference between the two, Justice Read ought to have recognized. Under "Local Option" one city may vote "for license," and another "against license," and both will be obeying the law. This is not so in Massachusetts; and, only because of this does Boston merely appear to be disobeying the law. With Local Option in Massachusetts, Justice Read could not have alluded to Boston at all, as he has done; it only does practically what Reading has done by vote,—say it must have liquor saloons. But the State of Massachusetts granted the power last year to the people to vote larger beer licenses only. Some towns and cities did so and the evil fruits springing from one year's license of lager beer has been so great that the Legislature of Massachusetts is about repealing even that permission. This proves what the people of Massachusetts think of the value of prohibition. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, writing on the failure of the law to convict for murder, said: "It was not the law that failed; it was the police and courts that failed to enforce the law." So in the case of prohibition of the licensed liquor traffic. It is not the law that can possibly fail; it can only be the police and courts neglecting to enforce the law.

If It is Prohibited in the Place it will be only Driven to Another.

Tenth.—This is the usual cry with many. If you prohibit licensed houses by the votes of the people in one city, you will only drive the whole business to an adjoining city, where the voters do not prohibit licenses. Well, if it be a good trade, surely the city which gets it all will be immensely benefited !!! Now, does not this, practically, amount to saying, the liquor traffic is so mischievous that it will destroy any city in which it becomes concentrated. Well, this being so, let every city look to its own interests in the matter. If one city, or county, keeps its own borders clean, so much that neglected to do the same, has any right to afterwards grumble about the injury done them by the concentration of so vile a traffic in their midst. Let every place keep before their own doors In this matter, within the new patent sweeping machine, fresh from Harrisburg, trade mark.—"Local Option." The sweeping is to be all done FRIDAY, March 21st, and it ought to be well done.

We have now offered replies to ten objections to Local Option. We believe we have fairly met and refuted these assertions. We ask all who think so to vote on Friday "against license."

LOCAL OPTION HEADQUARTERS, CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREET.

MARCH, 19, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION!

The Voice of Many Voters---To the Twelve Distillers, Brewers and Wholesale Dealers.

GENTLEMEN: An address to the voters of Allegheny county, which recently emanated from the Local Option Headquarters, was really an answer to your appeal, and it is highly satisfactory to the friends of Temperance. There are, however, a few additional statements demanded by your appeal, and these we peep to address directly to you, and to those interested in the same traffic.

You tell us that this trade has been legalized by us—that great multitudes of men are employed in it—that vast sums of money have been expended in buildings—that the time is too short to dispose of your stock on hand—that many will be rendered bankrupt, and in view of this you call upon us to vote for license.

We disclaim all unkind feeling toward you. We desire to promote your true and substantial welfare. But, we plainly tell you that we will do no such thing, and our refusal is based on grounds like these:

1st. It is too true that your trade has been built up under the protection of law. But the license law has, from the beginning, been very offensive to multitudes of our most intelligent, upright and influential citizens. It has been denounced as an unrighteous law, in the pulpit, on the platform, and in the public prints. You have known that the people in all parts of the State were restive under it, and that they were working to secure, if possible, some better legislation. You knew that a more stringent law might come at any time.

2d. The legal protection which has been afforded to you is a privilege. But the abuses of this privilege by you have been frequent and monstrous. Mr. Wm. M. Evarts has pressed, to a powerful issue no less than one hundred and thirty cases against licensed dealers, has stated, in a recent public meeting that, through no effort on his part, he has had evidence sufficient to convict almost every licensed dealer in Allegheny. It is almost certain that any one of them could be convicted as many times as there are weeks in a year. If license is a privilege, then the people should withdraw a privilege which has been thus abused.

3d. The Local Option law was enacted eleven months ago. Like our merchants dealing in oil, cotton, sugar, iron, &c., you should have studied the possible vicissitudes of trade. You had all the elements before you on which to make a sagacious conjecture as to the result of the anticipated vote. If you are not prepared for it the fault is all your own.

4th. The most damaging uncertainty in this connection has been occasioned by yourselves. You tampered with the Legislature. You have raised large sums of money to be used in arresting the legislation for which we prayed. You supposed you were safe, and hence your consternation now. Is it with a bad grace that you now turn and ask us to deliver you from the liabilities to which you are now exposed, by your own wicked effort to deprive Allegheny county of her right to vote.

5th. The request you make of us is unreasonable and extravagant. You tell us that the time is too short, &c., and that, therefore, we should do what? Give an extension of time? No. Make a generous contribution for your losses? No. But you want that because the time is short, we should make the law a nullity. You wish us to have the election go by default. This is asking too much and we will not grant it.

6th. If you had three, six or nine years to arrange your business and sell your stock, the result would be the same. In 1876 you could not know what the popular decree would be, until a vote were had, and then again it would be quite impracticable to settle up before the succeeding April. The truth is that your plea is but an artful effort to arouse the sympathies of honest and conscientious voters.

7th. On the principle of justice, you have no claim on us. On the contrary JUSTICE requires every voter to go against license.

You tell us how much has been invested in this trade, a very small part of which will be lost. But we have just during the last year through your traffic $856,716, and when we go back over six or fifteen years and aggregate our losses, the figures are simply frightful. And in all this estimate there is no allowance for the depreciation in property where licensed houses have been established near it—nor for irreparable damage done to the bodies and souls of men.

You ought in justice to support our Work House, Refuge and Penitentiary for several years to come. The Gospel, which you have much to say, requires us "to bear one anothers' burdens." We have been bearing your burdens for many years, and now you should cease this traffic, and bear our burdens of taxation. This would be law and Gospel as well. And yet, we do not ask for it. We simply wish to show you that if there are losses in the operation of the law, you should meet them like men, and remember that we have to do the same.

8th. If "No license" should carry in Pittsburgh, many of us are ready to contribute generously, we might say magnanimously, for the relief of any loss or suffering which may unavoidably occur in the operation of the law. We are even willing to repeat the giving many times, rather than violate our consciences by encouraging a traffic, which we believe to be sinful.

But should we fail on Friday, we hereby give you notice, that in three years from this time we propose to terminate the traffic in Pittsburgh. For this we will persevieringly labor, and our victory will be worthy the name of a Second Revising of precincts memories. We trust that with this seasonable notice, we shall not then be met with this same plea, that you have no time to dispose of stock on hand. Yours, etc.

MANY VOTERS.

Temperance Reform

Another Letter from Father Hickey on the Temperance Question.

TO THE EDITORS: Within the last few days our attention has been specially invited to the fact that the secondary or side issues of the temperance movement are assuming such a weighty significance in the adjustment of this moral question as to create no little alarm in our community. It would now seem, it is said, that our campaign is *less* in favor of temperance, and *more* and *more* clamorous for local option, prohibition and non-license. Our people are divided. Some assert, and truly, that temperance is one thing, and total abstinence or prohibition another. Others, again, try to support and defend the former by the stern enforcement of the latter. There is, accordingly and necessarily, a conflict of interests. The edifice of public opinion is divided, and of course cannot stand. Each interested party is stirring for the mastery —the Local Optionists on one hand and the liquor merchants on the other. Every hour the battle rages more and more fiercely, and by next Friday evening will, it is feared, end very disastrously. Much bitterness of sentiment is, and will be, engendered, much harm done to the noblest of Christian causes, and little local or abiding good, if any at all, accomplished. For it must be remembered that we are all brothers, fellow-citizens and worshippers of the same Supreme Being. Of His divine will and fiat we are each and all of us only the stewards and responsible moral agents. Hence in the advocacy of any cause, moral principle or virtue, the divine moral law must be our chief basis of action. Having solely in view the "greatest good of the greatest number," we must be just, prudent and reasonable in our demands, and TEMPERATE in all our arguments and in every defense, even of truth and right. Under each and every circumstance it is our bounden duty "to do unto others as we would wish they should do unto us." This, we believe, is one of the standard rules of Christian and public morality. No one may return evil for evil; nor are we allowed to do evil to our neighbor in his person, life, property or *legitimate* busines, that good may come from it.

This much premised, it is easy to see the spirit that actuates, to some extent at least, the present movement. To our mind it has taken a "new departure;" it has assumed, of late, the phase more of a political than of a moral agitation. Its action now is not only aggressive, but, alas! even *painfully oppressive*. If we understand aright, what we read in the daily press, an attempt is being made to enforce the practice of temperance on our community by the enactment of legal and compulsory laws. This we consider a novel as well as an unjustifiable application to us of an old remedy. We are going too far on the point, and do too much. As we stated in our letter to the Temperance Mass Meeting convened in City Hall on the evening of the 27th ult.—we are not extremists or radicals in our views or principles. We repeat again: "*In medio stat virtus.*" With local option, prohibition, or non-license—or, in other words, with the political side of the temperance question, we have nothing to do. It does not concern us, except, perhaps, very remotely. We endorse the pept, perhaps, very remotely. We endorse the movement purely and simply as a temperance movement, and will continue to do so as long as we live. As such it meets our fullest approbation, and that of all our best men. We must be consistent, conservative and just. At present all collateral or political issues are foreign to our cause. From our pulpits we are taught to preach the Gospel and IT alone. We dare not, even if we could, insist on the observance of the moral law of temperance, by the exercise of the coercive speech, INTEMPERATE writing, and least of all, by INTEMPERATE legislation. From our standpoint the moral virtues do not demand the secular power to propagate or sustain this influence. We are not Mahommedans, we are Christians.

Accordingly, we should be ready and willing to grant to others whatever of privileges we ourselves enjoy. We cannot hope to make men sober against their will, nor legislate with any to Heaven without their most active co-operation and manly consent. The divine and *moral* laws everywhere teach this doctrine. *Temperance* is not promoted by intemperance of any kind, or by coercive legislation toward or for our neighbor. "*Many* wrongs will never make one right." It is needless to expect a man to espouse our cause, if we abuse or injure him, or trample on his moral or religious by disfranchising him of his liberty as a citizen—his liberty as a Christian or of his liberty to trade, buy or sell, as an honest member of a mercantile community. Persecution under any form is always odious, and still more so, if gotten up wantonly against a certain class of persons in their own city, county or State. Our religious zeal ought never to run so far counter to reason and our instinctive sense of justice as to endanger, if not entirely ruin as a people, any part of our long and legally established commercial or other interests. We need the aid and presence of all our legitimate business men, since no legitimate business is or can be an evil.

This much we write hastily, but out of a sense of duty and justice. We are not partizan in our feelings, nor do we wish to be so understood in our writings. In this contest we do not belong to any party politic, nor can we represent or defend the biased opinion or limited interests of any clique or sect. Our first letter was altogether in favor of temperance, and so also is this, our second. We undoubtedly may, and do differ, with some few of our friends, about the mode or means of the moral reform inaugurated. But in these matters every one has a right to his own opinion. There is room, and a very important one, too, on which, however, we all agree; and that is, that in our day the *practice* of temperance is *a necessity*, and we must use our very best efforts in its promotion.

To conclude, then, we may here and that after the most careful study, we cannot find any other means to further our movement successfully than those suggested in our first letter. We do not really need any new legislation to help us out of our troubles, or effect the good we have so much at heart. Our great municipal sin is that we have too many laws already. Those good, but obsolete old laws, thom let us enforce and obey, and all will go well with us as temperance men. Give us a healthy, restrictive license law, and if the present licentiate system be deemed insufficient to guard the interests of our people, let it be revised so far as to meet their wants. Besides this, the only Christian subsidiary, with the orators, and leaders of our religious societies and unions, should rise up as one man, and by their moral suasion—their pen—their word, and example, proclaim aloud their mighty mission to this nation. This would be law and Gospel as reliable damage done to the bodies and souls of men.

You ought in justice to support our Work House, Refuge and Penitentiary for several years to come. The Gospel, which you have much to say, requires us "to bear one anothers' burdens." We have been bearing your burdens for many years, and now you should cease this traffic, and bear our burdens of taxation. This would be law and Gospel as well. And yet, we do not ask for it. We simply wish to show you that if there are losses in the operation of the law, you should meet them like men, and remember that we have to do the same.

8th. If "No license" should carry in Pittsburgh, many of us are ready to contribute generously, we might say magnanimously, for the relief of any loss or suffering which may unavoidably occur in the operation of the law. We are even willing to repeat the giving many times, rather than violate our consciences by encouraging a traffic, which we believe to be sinful.

But should we fail on Friday, we hereby give you notice, that in three years from this time we propose to terminate the traffic in Pittsburgh. For this we will perseveringly labor, and our victory will be worthy the name of a Second Revising of precincts memories. We trust that with this seasonable notice, we shall not then be met with this same plea, that you have no time to dispose of stock on hand. Yours, etc.

MANY VOTERS.

HOME NEWS.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 143 Smithfield street, announce the arrival at New York yesterday of the White Star Line steamer "Baltic" and the Guion Line steamer "Wisconsin," both from Liverpool.

Later: The Anchor Line steamer "California," from New York, March 8, for Glasgow, arrived at Moville, Ireland.

Letters Held for Postage.

W. W. Bradshaw, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mary A. Wrenshall, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; David N. Lee, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Frank S. Lee, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; David Gilmore, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Wesley Mollick, Erie, Pa., 2c; Gillinder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; Elliott Nicholson, Escanaba, Mich., 2c; Cooley Bros., Rochester, N. Y., 3c; John S. Black, Mount Pleasant, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Harriet Jones, Woodburgh, M. D., 3c; T. N. Relenbold, Saxonburg, Pa., 3c; Hyden, Gere & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c.

Death of a Well Known Character.

Eliza McNutt, whose name has appeared on the dockets of the police courts of this city, time without number, was arrested on Tuesday morning by officer Berger, on the usual charge of drunkenness. When placed in the lockup she complained of feeling unwell, and gradually grew worse, until yesterday morning about five o'clock, when she died. The Coroner was notified and an inquest held. It needed no great deliberation to decide that death was brought by intemperance and exposure." The history of the deceased is the oft repeated tale of one who formerly moved in good society and was well provided with this world's goods, but the terrible temptation to drink, which she could not resist, gradually lost her all her friends until she died regretted by no friend or relative.

Meeting of the Fire Commission.

A special meeting of the Fire Commission was held yesterday afternoon, to consider means of supplying the South Side with the fire alarm telegraph. Present, Messrs. McElroy, Torley, Wilson, Walton, and President Stewart. Mr. Gardner, representing the firm of Gamewell & Co., New York, made a proposition to furnish the required boxes, apparatus, &c., which was discussed at considerable length. Other propositions were made on behalf of the Commission, and the matter was finally referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. McElroy, Wilson and Walton, with instructions to confer with the City Solicitor, and prepare a contract. The Commission then adjourned to meet this afternoon at four o'clock, when the Committee will report, and the contract probably be finally entered into.

D. Appleton & Co.

This eminent book publishing firm, whose publications we have had frequent occasion to commend—announce in another column, several fresh volumes, which have been issued from their presses. This house makes it a particular point to issue nothing but high toned, pure literature, and everything bearing the imprint of Appleton & Co., is worthy a place in any well selected library.

The firm will send any of their publications, which cannot be had at once from the bookstores, to any address free of postage, on receipt of the advertised price. Their headquarters are 549 and 551 Broadway, New York, and we take pleasure in calling attention to their publications.

Additional Coal Shipments.

The following coal shipments, in addition to those previously reported, will be made during the present rise:

	FOR CINCINNATI.		
Steamers.	Coal Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
John F. Bravo	—	6	66,000
"	—	2 2f coke	50,000
		10	116,000
	FOR LOUISVILLE.		
Tom Reese	5	—	110,000
Tom Reese No. 2	4	8	151,000
Tiger	2	8	77,000
Billy Brown	—	7	125,000
Charley Brown	—	3 coke	128,000
Samuel Miller	5	—	110,000
A. J. Baker	4	2 l n c	120,000
	20	21	821,000
	FOR ST. LOUIS.		
R. A. Babbage	—	6 l flat	80,000

Others are being put in readiness for departure to-day.

Who is at Fault?

WASHINGTON, PA., March 18, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you allow a subscriber and reader of the DAILY GAZETTE to complain in a few gentle words? The question involved may be settled by yourselves and the postmaster of your city.

Yesterday's GAZETTE reached me by mail to-day at noon, in company with that of this date. One instance of this sort would be of small moment; but it is of frequent occurrence. Why this should be when the mail train leaves the Union Depot at about nine o'clock A. M., is what I cannot explain.

Is the fault in *your* office? or are the agents of the mail responsible? I incline to the latter view, for the reason that often letters dropped in the city office for this place before 9 o'clock P. M., do not reach us until the second day. It was not so in the days of the old coach, which started at 3 o'clock A. M.—some four hours earlier in the present arrangement. In the sharp competition between the main lines, are we, your close neighbors, of so small account?

Perhaps this call of attention to the subject is all that may be needed. Yours, &c.,

LITTLE WASHINGTON.

[It is useless for our readers to complain, as there is not a business house in the city, as well as all the newspaper offices, but what is treated shamefully with their mail matters. The Postmaster here is doing all he can, but that there is a screw loose somewhere there is no doubt. We are in receipt daily of letters of inquiry in regard to letters, containing money, that have never reached us. It is time something was done. The people are tired of it. Will the Postoffice Department do something in this matter?]—EDS.

The Western University.

Among the incredible things in journalism is that a paper in this city has been found capable of writing a courteously disparaging article about our Western University, as if it were of no account, was doing no good, and had no capacity of usefulness. Such articles can do no harm to the institution here, where its injustice and absurdity are so well known, but is calculated to operate against the appropriation in its aid proposed in a bill pending in the Legislature.

We have not urged this appropriation on any other ground than the right of our University to share in any State benefactions to colleges or universities, and we might say, that we feel certain that it would be derelect in our members to permit $200,000 to be given to Universities in Philadelphia and nothing to the University at Pittsburgh. The Western University has been below hundred. The law left it with no fund but $7,000 received from the underwriters. From that day of its poverty and prostration, through the benefactions of its friends, it has risen to a condition of great usefulness, it has a faculty of fifteen professory, all of them honoring their positions, it is imparting instruction in most of the higher branches of college courses—it has courses of free lectures on law and on the practical scientific questions of the day, and every high culture whose life work is education, who is devoting all his large experience and all his energies with unfiving industry and encouraging success to the best interests of the University, and the public interests. We pray God to bless the above, the trustees, with the aid of the Chancellor, and by the liberality of friends, have so far advanced the institution that it now possesses in property and endowments probably not less than $350,000, and if friendly legislation can be obtained expects to double this within a few years, and to make the Western University a first class American University, worthy to be cherished and preserved for the education and elevation of the young without distinction of sect or race in all the ages to come. It is for this institution, thus respectable and useful in its present status and noble in its aspirations for the future that we claim equal favor at the hands of our Legislature, with those in other parts of the Commonwealth.

A TRAVELING TRIO.

Where They Landed—A Quartette.

Maria McCall, of No. 9 Church alley, and two of her inmates, Mary Williams and Annie Dawson, last evening got on a drunk, and while in that condition concluded to visit what is known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall," on Washington street, near the elevator, and of which "Pug" Oliver, now serving out a three months term at Claremont, is proprietress. While at this place Maria got offended at one of the inmates, Sadie Williams by name, and forthwith she, assisted by the other two females, proceeded "to go for" Sadie. She rushed out and sought the assistance of officer Cronin, who, with the aid of two other officers, succeeded in bringing the entire quartette to the Central Station. The Mayor will inquire how it was this morning.

CANNIBALISM.

How Thomas Brennan Didn't Succeed in Eating an Officer.

Thomas Brennan got drunk yesterday afternoon, and while in that condition strolled into the Union Depot, and there, off one of the benches laid his carcass down and went to sleep. Now to sleep off whisky in the depot is against the moral usage and rule, and Officer John Kennedy, one of the depot constables, realizing that fact endeavored to waken Mr. B., and bid him depart if he was waiting for no train. Brennan's sudden waking seemed to have demoralized him, for he assailed the officer with a torrent of abuse and vile epithets. That gentlemen tried to assuage his wrath by "moral suasion" but he wouldn't be "squased," he seized the officer's arm with his teeth and commenced to eat him without salt. The officer tried to make him let go his hold when he caught one of his hands and bit several of the fingers terribly. After a tussel Kennedy succeeded in depositing his prisoner in the lock-up, from whence Mayor Blackmore sent him to the Work House for thirty days.

THE FLAMES.

Three Small Fires in Allegheny.

Fires in Allegheny yesterday were quite numerous, though none of them were very destructive. The first broke out about one o'clock, in the kitchen of Dr. Easton's residence, on Chestnut street, which is unoccupied while being repaired. Officer Snyder discovered the fire, and with the assistance of two other officers burst open the door and extinguished the flames with but slight damage. It is supposed that the workmen had left a fire in the house in the afternoon.

About an hour later fire was discovered in the saloon of Robert Christry, on south Canal street, near Madison avenue. An alarm was sounded from box 54. The department responded and soon extinguished the flames, though not before the saloon was gutted. The loss on the building, owned by William Fehring, will amount to about one thousand dollars, covered by insurance in the Etna Company.

A small barn and smoke house on Vista street, containing a quantity of meat, was burned about ten o'clock yesterday forenoon. Loss, one hundred dollars.

BREVITIES.

....To-morrow is the deciding day of Local Option.

....Consolidationists and Local Optionists are both very sanguine as to ultimate results.

....The fountain in front of the Allegheny City Hall was put in operation yesterday.

....The Allegheny anti-consolidationists left Harrisburg last evening, and will arrive home to-day.

....To-morrow will be regarded as a "Black Friday" by some folks, no matter how the election goes.

....A little boy who wandered from his home at No. 36 Market street, was found on Mount Washington.

....An interesting contest, perhaps the closest ever held in Pittsburgh and Allegheny is expected to-morrow.

....A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on Friday evening, for the election of Street Commissioners.

....Some of the politicians of Allegheny urge the location of the proposed new public buildings on that side of the river if consolidation be effected.

....The Railroad Committee of Councils will meet this afternoon at three o'clock. The Committee on Wooden Buildings will meet at half-past three o'clock, and the Market Committe at 7:30 P. M.

....Two men named Patterson and Snyder, have been arrested in Allegheny charged with having garroted Mr. Wall on Saturday night, as previously reported. They will have a hearing this morning.

....The opponents to the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny feel somewhat elated over the act of the Legislature allowing a vote of the people of the North Side on the question. They claim that that means a final defeat of the measure.

....Mayor Blackmore announces his determination to enforce the law relative to closing saloons on election day, next Friday. The police will be on double duty, and are instructed to see that back doors as well as front doors are closed during the hours specified.

....Hams came down yesterday—on High street a wagon loaded with that article of food got stalled near Wylie avenue, and the whole load had to be laid on the side walk before the wagon could be drawn out of the mud. The driver talked somewhat peculiar, but the pork was not spoiled.

....The residents of Oakland are anxiously enquiring about a means of transit to the business portion of the city during the summer. The work on the Fifth avenue improvement renders it necessary to stop the street cars, and the Oaklanders will have to walk if that omnibus line is not established.

....There was quite a large meeting at Lafayette Hall last evening, composed of those opposed to God in the United States Constitution. Rev. Mr. Neil called the meeting to order, and Mr. Charles Meyras was chosen to preside. Messrs. Wm. D. Moore, W. Anten, Mr. Meyer and others made addresses. Resolutions showing the opinion of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

....A meeting of colored citizens favoring license was held last evening in Ashland Hall, Wylie avenue. Chas. B. Whoim was elected President, William Robinson Vice President and Samuel Lindsay Secretary. Addresses were made by Dr. Green, Messrs. White, Bell, Anderson, Lindsay and Harvey. A series of resolutions were adopted favoring license, and the meeting adjourned.

....The death of Mr. Henry Warner, Sr., father of the County Controller, is announced as having occurred at his residence, No. 210 Lacock street, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening last, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Warner was one of the most estimable men of the county, having throughout a long life sustained the reputation of an upright and honorable Christian and gentleman. His remains will be laid to their final rest this afternoon at two o'clock.

....There seems to be a difference of opinion among the legal fraternity as to the law which has been construed as a barrier to the presence of women at the polls. The law imposes a fine and imprisonment on any person not a qualified voter who shall attempt to vote, or who shall distribute tickets or to influence voters; but "persons" meant, it is thought is one of the male persuasion, as the law refers to the person as "he." It is hardly probable the gentle dames will rush to any serious demonstration at the polls; while in the general interests of fraternal feeling it is to be hoped that the expected brightness, and beauty and vivacity, etc., will not be even in the slightest degree deterred by any legal stumbling from enlivening the scene around the polls.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

GEORGE F. WARD, for abusing his wife, was sent ninety days to the Work House, by Acting Mayor Neville, of Allegheny, yesterday.

G. F. WARD, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to the Work House yesterday by Deputy Mayor Neville, of Allegheny, for ninety days.

PATTERSON, mentioned elsewhere as having been arrested in charge of garroting, was released last evening by Deputy Mayor Neville, on five hundred dollars bail.

MR. JOHN LOUDEN, at whose door an infant was left on last Saturday night, has made an information at the Allegheny Mayor's office, charging Mrs. Cutler with abandoning her child.

THE Mayor disposed of twenty-seven common cases at the early hearing yesterday morning. Charles Baker and William Minor, charged with vagrancy, were sent to the work-house for sixty days each.

KATE CADY, before Alderman Taylor, has preferred charges of surety of the peace against Isabella Carr. She alleges that Kate made various threats and called her vile names. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

INFORMATION has been made before Alderman Moreland, by Daniel Sweeny, charging Daniel Coile and John Coile with an assault and battery. One of the accused, Coile, was arrested and gave bail in three hundred dollars for a hearing. An officer is searching for Coile.

THE hearing in the case of a number of young men before Deputy Mayor Hefner, of the South Side, on the charge of disorderly conduct at Adam Jae's beer hall concert saloon, several nights ago, took place yesterday, and resulted in a fine of ten dollars and costs being imposed upon each. The defendants have paid the fines and left the office, vigorously asserting their determination to vote against license on Friday.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Henry J. Biren, a Louisiana State Senator, is visiting friends in Allegheny. He is at present the guest of Benjamin F. Pulpress, Esq.

***George L. McCoy and Wm. M. Ramsey have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the American Building and Loan Association in place of George Falkinsteln, deceased, and S. A. Cosgrave resigned.

***Bishop Kerfoot, for whose recovery so much anxiety is felt, we are happy to say is no worse, although with little evidence even as yet of a gentlemen emerge from a sick chamber, bearing aloft a splendid United States standard company flag.

After the song, Rev. Sands explained to the meeting that he was the "Prize Flag" to be presented to the ward in either city that polls the largest vote against license in proportion to the number of votes polled, and he hoped that the Eighth ward would vote so as to earn this splendid flag. The flag was then presented to the A. M. E. Church, Wylie avenue, where a respectable meeting welcomed its appearance. After the flag had been in the room a few minutes the house began to fill up, and every one appeared to be taken by surprise. The audience joined heartily in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" with a will. After several very eloquent speeches, the meeting adjourned, determined to turn out every vote against license and secure the splendid flag for the Seventh ward, if possible.

A Sad Picture.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is doubtless easy for a learned man in his retired study to write scripturally and physiologically of the liberties of the laboring man. He may cite the laws of Moses, and the benevolent teachings of our Saviour, which he would not now do with the abuses of these laws. Was there in those days a beer saloon with tempting arrays of all kinds of liquor, cheap as well as expensive, at every other door, so as to meet the tempted and unwary at every turn? The laboring man refreshed in his workrounds is truly a pleasing picture; but go with the visitor to the Relief Society and see the other side. Enter a forlorn home; see a group of children and broken down mother; she toils early and late for bread for them, the husband has not worked for months, lounging in the beer restaurant all day; he comes in late, goes to bed, and rising in the morning recruits his strength with the last dollar of bread in the closet, and goes out to pursue his daily round, not caring whether his wife or children starve, feeding himself on his wife's hardly earned bread, and even on that sent in by some charitable hand. This picture is of too frequent occurrence, and is known to many others who look into the homes and wants of the poor. In nearly all cases demanding relief, intemperance is the cause; a temperate laboring man will support his family and is proud of his comfortable home.

A SYMPATHIZER WITH THE NEEDY.

Local Option.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held in the M. E. Church, corner of Arch and Twenty-fifth streets, South Side. Mr. John Angus took the chair. Mr. J. A. Mowatt, of Allegheny, addressed the meeting for over an hour and was repeatedly applauded. A vote of thanks having been passed the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday evening at 7½ o'clock a crowded meeting was held in the U. P. Church, Fourteenth street, South Side. Rev. W. W. Coleman presided. Mr. J. A. Mowatt delivered an enthusiastic and stirring address for over an hour and a half, touching dozens of objections of prohibition, and answering them amid roars of laughter by the audience. A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Mowatt, the audience separated.

Alcohol.

To-night our citizens should not fail to go and hear Dr. Sutton at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where he delivers a free lecture on the subject of *Alcohol*. The opinion of physicians as to the effect of alcohol upon the human body, is one that all persons should heed, and to-night an opportunity will be given